MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.—No. 4.

We have said nothing yet, in these numbers, of the improvements made within ten years in orchards, and in the setting of young trees.

Farmers have always much on their hands, and they find it difficult to attend, at the proper time, to all the calls of the farm. Their trees are more often neglected than their grain fields and their cattle, because trees often produce fruit without culture; but cattle must be fed or they starve; and grain grows not without particular care.

We have found the best resolutions of farmers defeated for want of attention, after starting with much boldness, if not skill, and resolving on cultivating an abundance of the best fruits that grow in our climate. We have repeatedly seen acres on a single farm set with good apple trees. And we have seen those trees left to be hemmed in by greensward, and to be trimmed by cattle that coveted the fall feed after a good burthen of hay had been gathered in the spaces between the trees.

We have found other acres, over which young trees had been set, fenced off and secured from cattle, but laid down to grass, and not broken up again till the trees had grown discouraged for want of a little free soil to extend their roots in; the grass roots having knotted together and shut out all nourishment. This has been so often practised that we have often thought nineteen out of twenty orchards are nearly ruined within ten years after setting for when the young trees have for a few years a succession ceased to extend their roots and to swell in circumference, the bark becomes thick and hard, and it is quite difficult to open again the pores of the wood.

But we think there has been a great change within a few years. Farmers have learned that trees will not flourish in ordinary soils, unless the same are tilled. The grass must not be suffered to prevail so as to check the extension of the roots of the tree. You may almost as well expect to raise corn by digging holes in grass land, as to raise trees in that way. Nothing is more fatal to young trees than a green sward soil around them. Orchardists and farmers are now pretty well satisfied of the folly of attempting to reap too much from the same acre.

A naked furrow is best for young trees, though hoed crops may be grown with but little detriment. Corn, potatoes, carrots, and turnips may be cultivated among trees, and when a farmer has but a few acres of land he prefers to do this, using manure freely, to devoting the orchard wholly to trees. Still it is to be kept in mind that the addition of any plants whatever retards the growth of a young orchard.

In regard to the modes of transplanting much improvement is manifest. It is nearly fifty years since the Hon. Fisher Ames of Dedham gave directions for setting apple trees. It seems never to have entered his mind that trees should be set elsewhere than in grass fields, or beside stone walls. He used to advise farmers to dig holes as large as a cart wheel, and 10 inches deep. He would dig in the fall and lay the richest part of the loam on one side of the hole and the poorest on the other side. Then in the spring on setting the tree, the best loam was to be placed in contact with the roots, and the poor, on the surface.

This was the chief point on which he dwelt—and this was better than nothing—for many had practiced digging holes in grass land about as large as a peck measure and crowding the roots in as tight as cotton is crowed into gunny bags. Staking, too, was generally recommended to prevent the blowing down of the young tree, and rules were laid down to tie it in such a manner that the withe or cord should not chafe the bark.

No doubt some farmers still practice from such rules, but within ten years vast numbers who take our paper have learned that there is no need of stakes or tieing when trees are not set where cattle run. The land being well prepared by tillage, and made rich enough to bear good corn, holes need not be dug deep for trees only two or three years from the bud. The soil over the whole lot may be ploughed eight or ten inches deep, for orchards suffer, more often than corn fields, for the want of depth in the soil,—the fruit dropping off prematurely in a dry season for the lack of moisture in the earth.

Not longer than seven years has the practice prevailed of placing straw, or litter, or other light vegetable substance on the surface of the ground around the new tree, to give it support, while it keeps the earth light and moist and prevents the growth of weeds and grass. Stones, too, are placed upon this litter, when the tree is large, to keep it in place; and in case the tree has been taken up carefully and the roots placed out at full length as before, the tree will begin to grow at once and extend its limbs one or two feet, during the first summer.

The practice of grafting or budding while the tree is in the nursery now generally prevails, and instead of setting seedlings and waiting ten years for them to grow large enough to be grafted, we expect a young grafted tree to bear within four or five years from the time of setting it out as a standard.

It has often been said that it is not a safe practice to take trees from a rich nursery and place them in a soil not so rich. It surely is not politic to set trees or to plant corn in poor ground. But we believe the opinion now generally prevails that land need not be very rich to produce good apples. It need not be richer than our good corn fields are; the main thing being the breaking of the sward and keeping it broken.

Young trees may be made to grow so fast that they will not bear fruit. They sometimes grow so fast that they are too green and tender for winter, and are killed for want of maturing their sap. In the winter of 1831—2 many Baldwin trees were killed by a long turn of cold weather, commencing in November before the trees had stopped growing.

Trees, therefore, may be made to grow too fast. Pear trees bear more manuring than apple trees; and peach trees bear less. There is a difference in this respect among the varieties of apple trees. The Roxbury requires much richer soil than the Baldwin or the Porter. We are beginning to learn what our best varieties require, and we are raising fairer fruit than we used to raise.

In regard to the worms and insects that infect our fruit trees farmers have made considerable progress. When we first commenced publishing a paper we found but few farmers or orchardists who knew anything of the apple tree borer. Their trees died but they knew not why. Now the habits of the worm are spoken of by hundreds of people. They have learned when and where the worm enters the tree—how long he remains in it, and how to prevent his entrance.

In short we now have a class of people who understand much better than formerly how to wash and scrape their trees to keep off the vermin; and how to make trees bear in four or five years instead of waiting twenty years for the first fruits.

GOOD COW.

Mr. Sylvester R. Hazard of Newport, R. I. tells us he has some of the North Devon stock, and he prefers it for milk to any that he has ever tried.

He now has a cow that has given *ten quarts* of milk per day, on the average, for a whole year; making 3,650 quarts of milk.

He has Ayrshire cows, and Durham cows, but he prefers the North Devons to any of the foreign breeds.

POTATO PLANTING. Mr. Hazard has been trying some experiments to avoid the rot in potatoes. He succeeds best by planting corn and potatoes in the same field, in alternate hills. His rows of potatoes are 2½ feet apart, and he plants corn between the hills; not permitting more than two stalks of corn between two hills of potatoes. In this way he has raised 40 bushels of corn and 100 bushels of potatoes on the same acre of ground.

Mr. H. adopts the doctrine that the rot in potatoes must be caused by some small poisonous insect and that the stalks of corn interrupt the progress of the insect from hill to hill.

We have heard of several instances where potatoes escaped in this way, and also by means of the shade afforded by wood lots, walls, buildings, &c. Mr. Hazard plants his potatoes in March.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

TURNIP ROOTED CABBAGES.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: In answer to Mr. Crane's inquiry regarding the raising of Cabbages, I would say. Let him take (when about to sow his seed,) a box 2½ feet long, 2 wide, and 2 in depth, fill it with burnt loam and saturate it (the loam) well with boiling water and then sow his seed. If he sets his plants in a moist soil, manure with 1 part night soil to 3 parts burnt loam or peat ashes, he may depend upon a good crop. If the above manure is not convenient, let him manure with well rotted Horse-dung. The first is preferred. In either case, if the plants are set with care, he will have no turnip rooting.

Yours, A READER.
Quincy, Nov. 13th.

[For the Ploughman.]

CABBAGES.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: I saw an article in your paper, requesting some directions how to proceed in raising Cabbages so as to prevent their turnip-rooting. I have a place in my garden where Cabbages have been raised for more than forty years in the same place. Some twenty or thirty years ago, I was troubled with the turnip-rooting, which was prevented by ashes. I transplant the Cabbage, dig in the usual way, place some loose dirt at the bottom, then put ½ pint of wood ashes to each plant, sprinkle a little earth over the ashes, set the plant and water it. I have never lost one when this course was pursued.

Yours, respectfully,
J. W. LELAND.
Grafton, November 13th.

☞ All our correspondents agree that ashes are good for Cabbages. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE CABBAGE QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: I have been a reader of your valuable paper for several years, and with interest, I have read the inquiries and answers upon the many and various subjects, but have stood, a silent looker on till this time, and shall say but little now. The Cabbage question appears to me to be quite a plain one. And Turnip-Rooted Cabbages, seem to me to be a needless article. I have raised some myself, and have seen a great many raised by my father since I was a boy, and very good ones, too; and if a man's father don't know how to do things about right, I don't know who does. I have noticed quite a difference in the manner of setting out plants. Some set them, by just making a hole and crowding the plant in, without mellowing the spot, or placing the roots so as to grow naturally, as I contend they should grow, to make anything but Turnip-Rooted Cabbages. In setting your plants, First, have the ground light and mellow. Secondly, where convenient, take up as much dirt with the plant as convenient. But recollect to leave the roots in their natural position as much as possible. Thirdly, do not forget to use the hoe while the plant is growing, and keep the ground light about the roots of the plant. I should not set plants where the ground is very wet. Or, in clear manure, let your ground be tolerably rich. But have no green manure come in contact with the roots of the plant.

If you consider this worthy your notice, you are at liberty to use it as you see fit.

Yours, with much respect, W.
Winchendon, Nov. 14th, 1848.

MILKING COWS.

This is a subject of too much importance to be passed over; and I fear that I must add that it is a subject far too much neglected. The milking of cows resolves itself naturally into two heads, viz: how to milk, and when to milk.

How to Milk.—It is astonishing what difference there is in good and bad milking. 1. If every drop of milk in the cow's udder be not carefully removed at each milking, the secretion will gradually diminish in proportion to the quantity each day left behind. This fact is well established, and is to be well accounted for on philosophic principles, as well as borne out in practice. Nature creates nothing in vain, and the secretion of milk in the cow only suffices to supply that daily lost—the milk left behind in the udder is re-absorbed into the system, and consequently the next milking will be so much the less in quantity. But another reason why every drop of milk should be taken away, is to be found in the well-known fact that the last milk is doubly as good as the first milk—hence, if not removed, there is not merely equal, but double loss. 2. Milking should be conducted with skill and tenderness—all chucking or plucking at the teats should be avoided. A gentle and expert milker will not only clear the udder with greater ease than a rough and inexperienced person, but will do so with far more comfort to the cow, which will stand pleased and quiet, placidly chewing the cud, and testifying by her manner and attitude that she experiences pleasure rather than annoyance from the operation. Cows will not yield their milk to a person they dislike or dread. I have taken some trouble to acquire the art of milking, in order that I might be able to describe it. You take the teat in your palm, enclosing it gradually in your fingers, tighter below than above; but not absolutely tight anywhere—a portion of the upper part of the hand—the thumb is uppermost—embraces a portion of the udder, and the whole hand is drawn gently downwards, towards the extremity of the teat, between the thumb and the forefinger; very little practice enables the milker to do this with ease, rapidity, and tenderness. I need not say let the hands be carefully washed before each milking; but I dare say it is seldom thought necessary to wash the cow's teats. This, nevertheless, should be done, and it will then be found that the milk will flow more freely with any teats than if you wet them with the milk: at least, I find it so, and think myself an expert milker.

We now require to consider *when the cows are to be milked*—a question again resolving itself into two minor ones, viz., at what hours, and how often? The ordinary practice is to milk cows twice daily—at about 5 o'clock in the morning, or, in winter, as soon after daylight as possible, and again at the same hour in the afternoon, thus leaving 12 hours' interval between each milking. Some recommend milking three times daily during the summer months, stating as their reason that cows are then after calving, and flush of milk, and that the three milkings are calculated to increase the quantity of the secretion. Some even recommend four milkings during the season. There can be no question but that, when fed in proportion, such a constant demand would necessarily increase the quantity of milk secreted; but then it is likely that the same causes might produce such a depression in the secretory system—naturally consequent upon unusual excitement—as would cause a decrease of milk in autumn and winter, in about equal ratio.

[Ayr Agriculturist.

APPLE ORCHARDS.

We are glad to notice at length, that we are getting a right class of men hold of apple orchards. The subject is becoming reduced to a silence; and a man who does not make his trees grow rapidly and produce abundantly, may possibly pass for a worthy, honest man, if not otherwise disqualified for the title, but he must be put down as a great ignoramus, and a most negligent, slovenly manager, so far at least, as the subject of fruit is concerned.

People who pay attention to their fruit trees are sure to make them bear. We have a glorious fruit soil and climate, the best on the face of the globe, and ought to produce in it such quantities, that every household should be profusely supplied with the choicest varieties throughout the year. The best may be as easily raised as the worst, as the trees of such are not frequently the greatest bearers.

Shrewd men, who raise fruit for sale, now generally select one, two, or at most three or four kinds, which are of standard demand in the market, good yielders, and proved to grow in perfection where cultivated, and confine themselves entirely to these. They see that they are properly laid out, properly manured, the land properly cultivated among them, properly trimmed, and properly managed in every particular, and they are sure to find an abundant supply of choice fruit on their trees in the autumn.

A gentleman within our knowledge, has a small orchard on the Hudson River, of less than seven acres, which produces from $500 to $750 worth of apples annually. This is not one year of plenty and another or two of famine, but is a steady, regular average yield. This man does not have, what we hear often called by haphazard farmers, *bearing years*, or rather he has no other. And all this secured by the simplest process, viz: *good management*. He scrapes the trunks of his trees every year, and immediately and before the insects and their larvæ can find a hiding place when thus exposed. He gives them a thorough drenching of wood ashes and hot water, as thick as can be made to run freely from a whitewash brush. This practice, with lime occasionally added about the roots at the trunk, with the management we have before indicated, gives the satisfactory results we have mentioned. After carefully hand-picking his apples, he heads them up in barrels, with a few auger holes in each end, which are thrown upon their bilge, or sides, and allowed to remain exposed to the weather under the trees, till there is danger of freezing, when they are house if not previously sold. [American Agriculturist.

HINTS ON HEALTH — THE PORK ITCH.

In the county of Cuyahoga, this disease is known by the name of the Cuyahoga scratches. In the south part of this State, and further west, it is called the Wabash scratches! It resembles the common itch, except that the itching is frequently far more excessive, and is often accompanied with a burning, pricking sensation of the skin. This disease is incurable by medicine, and has baffled the efforts of the most skilful physicians, by whom it is generally treated as a species of teter. An ointment of tar and lard is a useful palliative for this disease; on a person thus afflicted, if pork is again eaten freely. I was afflicted, with this disease at intervals for more than thirty years, before I discovered the cause of it, and the true remedy.

It is only a small portion of the community who are thus afflicted by eating pork; but the effect produced upon them is sufficient to show that pork, as an article of diet, is far less salubrious than the meat of any other full-grown animal ordinarily used for food; and that the prohibition of eating pork, which was prescribed by the great Jewish lawgiver, was founded on good policy, and doubtless was promulgated with a full knowledge of its injurious properties.

With this view of the matter, it will appear surprising that the good people of this western country consume such immense quantities of pork and at the same time sell off their sheep, or butcher them, and feed their carcasses to hogs, for the purpose of making pork. Mutton is surely the healthiest, and to most persons a very savory meat—and this mode of disposing of it, is literally throwing pearls before swine.

SPECTATOR.

Mahoning Co. O., 1848.

[Ohio Cultivator.

WESTERN AND EASTERN ORCHARDS. Orchard cultivation is not only well understood in Western New York, but is practically carried out; it is true, the orchards are young, compared with those of Connecticut or Massachusetts, and on this account, perhaps, a comparison should not be made.

The trees are comparatively young, and vigorous, and healthy, and in fine condition. But, making all due allowance of this difference in age, we are inclined to believe, that orchards in New York are managed with a greater degree of skill than those of Massachusetts. Certainly, most of the orchards we saw were in a much higher state of culture; the soil kept in good condition by application of manure, but more particularly with the plough, and the aid of green crops; the trees too are well pruned; and kept in the sun and air, thus aiding in the perfection of all the fruit. We are well satisfied that thorough cultivation has more to do in the production of superior fruit, than the too generally imagined cause of locality and climate; and that the frequent complaint, which we hear that a particular fruit is adapted to the climate of New York, and will not succeed in Massachusetts, is more to be attributed to a want of judicious cultivation than peculiarity of soil or season.

We only regret that limited time did not allow us an opportunity of extending our observations; but we hope another time to do this, and to add something more to these brief notes by the way, now given with a view to show the rapid advancement of horticulture, in a region so comparatively new as Western New York. [Hovey's Magazine.

CULTURE OF TEA IN THE UNITED STATES.—An attempt is about to be made on an extensive scale to raise, or to grow, tea in this country. For this purpose an importation of tea plants arrived a few days since in this city.—There are about five hundred in number, and they are generally from one to two feet in height. The gentleman who is engaged in this enterprise is Mr. Junius Smith, a native of the State of Connecticut, but a resident for many years in London, where he has largely engaged in trade and commerce. He was also one of the early and efficient advocates of the practicability of navigating the ocean by steam, and did much in England towards forwarding that enterprise.

Having turned his attention to the subject of raising and curing tea, and the nature of climate and soil adapted to that plant, he thinks there is no reason why it should not be produced in this country, not only for home consumption, but exportation. Mr. Smith left here three or four months ago, and went to London to increase his information on the subject, and had all the facilities granted him for that purpose which London could afford. And, having completed his store of knowledge on the subject, he has now returned here with five hundred tea plants to attempt to carry out his enterprise. For this purpose he will in a few days or weeks go south, perhaps to some parts of Georgia or Alabama, having ascertained that the soil and climate in that section of the country are precisely what that plant requires. He thinks there is no reason why tea should not become a great staple growth of our country—says it may be raised for six cents a pound. He will keep the plants he now has for seed plants three or four years, in order to spread the cultivation rapidly, and after that keep them for the crop. [National Intelligencer.

THE PINE TREE DISEASE.

In the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, we find a communication on this subject, which will be of interest to our readers. It is from the pen of Prof. White, of Wake Forest College. He says:

"The Mobile Herald ascribes the decay of the tree to the influence of the state of the atmosphere; but the reasons for the opinion is not given. Most people will tell you that it is a worm or as it is most commonly called the Sawyer, because always heard in decayed pines; others again, that it is a small bug.

About the middle of last month (July,) most of the pines in the beautiful forest surrounding our Institution commenced decaying, and in the trees I have examined, I have generally found two small bugs and three worms. I collected a number of these, and keeping them over night in a vial, transferred them to a large glass jar, where they appeared very inactive till I introduced into the jar a block of fresh pine four inches long, cut from a limb two inches in diameter, when one kind of the bugs soon manifested increased activity, and in 3 or 4 hours were buried beneath the bark.

One of the bugs may be known from its head terminating in a long weevil-like mouth or nose. It is black and never enters the tree till after it decays. The other (Coleopterous Tetruinernas Capitate) is generally of deep Mahogany color, or the color of the bark of the pine, though many will be found much lighter depending probably on the age of the insect. It is from an eighth of an inch in length and is about the diameter of a common knitting needle, being somewhat smaller than an ordinary grain of wheat or rice. Its head is covered with a shell or horny shield that nearly encircles it, giving it a blunt or square appearance, while the external wings of the same horny substance covered the abdomen and terminating downward like an inclined plane, but hollow or cup-shaped, surrounded by 8 or 10 turrets, and employed by the insect to carry or push out its dust or litter from the hole.

The entrance through the bark is very small afterwards somewhat enlarged, though not sufficiently large for the bug to turn round in, and the path invariably lies between the inner bark and the alburnum or wood of the previous year's growth. Sometimes several enter the same hole; then branches are made, and burrows and pleasure grounds are laid off. The eggs are deposited on the side of the path averaging about (10 on each side) twenty to the inch, so that the larvae or worms become exceedingly numerous. The bugs themselves will not fall short of eight or ten thousand to an ordinary tree, and the estimate would be very moderate to put to the larvae at twenty or thirty times this number.

I have had five pair by themselves forty-five days, and though their fare has been very limited, and two pair have died, yet, besides a great number which perished in the larvae and chrysalis state, I have reared 112 healthy bugs embracing children, several grand-children, and a few great grand-children.

I will trouble you at this time with two additional remarks, and the inquiry, why is it, that when pines are cut down during certain months in the year, the bug from these or near them, commence immediately their depredations!

If you strike the point of your knife slightly against the bark of a recently made hole the insect immediately appears, generally pushing litter to stop the entrance. Woodpeckers understand this habit of the bug, and by one or two strokes with the bill secure they prey. It is pleasing to observe how many holes are visited by those industrious birds. Let us be grateful for their service, and let every boy who kills one be whipped. Again the bug is often driven back after reaching the inner bark or wood, by a flow of the sap or turpentine to the hole. And not unfrequently is this the case after entering two or three inches. Thus some trees make successful resistance, though assailed apparently by thousands. Are not trees destroyed more extensively during the months when there is the least flow of sap? I intended to have appended several inquiries for those who have leisure and opportunity to observe, but have already detained you too long.

HINTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND MAINTAINANCE OF HEALTH.

There is really no one subject of greater importance to our farming population, and indeed to the whole community, than providing well ventilated sleeping apartments. It is often asked why the human race degenerate—or why it is seen in so much more vigor in the wilderness, or prairies occupied by the huntsman, or the rude cabin tenanted by the hardy pioneer! The first—degeneracy of the race—we do not credit, but believe at the period of the general limitation of life to threescore years and ten, if not from the creation of man, his stature and physical powers have been, in the best specimens at least, essentially the same. All human tradition, all authentic history go to confirm these views, nor are they discredited by any researches of science or the relics of any of the handy works of ancient art. But the latter we daily witness in the lengthened limbs and stalwart forms of many of our western inhabitants, and such of our farming population as have, *through successive generations*, enjoyed a full, and at all times, night as well as day, a free circulation of pure air.

Food, undoubtedly, has much to do with this healthy development, and in two ways, positively as well as negatively—for it should not only be good and unstinted, but it should also, *not be* in such variety and profusion, and so temptingly prepared, as to lead to excess, by which the physical as well as the mental powers become choked, vitiated, and stupified.

But we deem a pure, healthful, and free circulation of air the principal agent in producing longevity, health, hardiness, and size. Excepting farmers, we have few *classes* of men in this country, hereditary in their occupations, from whom we can draw general conclusions on this subject, but we have an accumulation of evidence from abroad, where society remains unchanged for centuries, which go to establish these views conclusively. The shoemakers, the tailors, the silversmiths of the old world, generally, and almost without exception where these traders have been perpetuated from generation to generation, have been dimnutive and diseased. The blacksmiths, the carpenters, the yeomanry, the soldiers, and gentlemen have been generally healthy, strong, and long-lived. It is not to be apprehended, that our rural population will not get their share of healthful breezes during the day. The danger is, and we have often seen it even among intelligent and thriving people, who ought to know, and can afford to provide better, that from six to eight hours of each day (one fourth to one third,) of their whole lives are spent in close 7 by 9 feet boxes (kennels or vaults would be an appropriate term for them,) where not a breath of air is admitted through the night, and sometimes, scarcely through the day. Much as the damp and chilling influences of an unroofed exposure to the night air are to be deprecated, they are hardly more so than such a total exclusion of the second great element in the order of creation. Air was made, unstinted as light and water, and much more available than either, that it might be enjoyed in all its healthfulness and purity by every descendant of Adam. It can't be taxed like light in England, nor can it be doled out at so much per head, per quarter, as the Croton water, by our city fathers. Whatever may be the case with *free soil, free air* may be enjoyed by every man, woman, and child, who can erect a shanty, a log house, or a mud cottage on the surface of the earth. A draft of night air, over the bed, unless it be dry and temperate, as it is frequently found in latitudes far south, and in peculiar seasons and localities, is always objectionable: but free circulation through the apartment is absolutely essential in all rooms of moderate size, or even in large ones, when occupied by two or more persons.

We once knew a family of seven or eight children, one half of whom, during boyhood, occupied the unfinished upper story of a building, through which the air poured in torrents, and often covered their beds with the wintery snow; the others occupied low, close apartments. The former are now in the enjoyment of an advanced and vigorous manhood; all the latter reaches the grave before they attained maturity, the result undoubtedly of vitiated air acting upon the susceptible membranes of the lungs, and producing that loathsome disease we call consumption.

No matter, how cold the weather, let in the air, and let in profusely. Pile on the clothing if necessary, but do not exclude the atmosphere. It comes fraught with the quadruple blessings of health, vigor, pleasurable existence, and longevity. "We breathe freer and deeper," was the announcement of a glorious triumph to his delighted audience, by the profoundest genius of the age; and he thus happily characterized a mental and moral, by a physical, enjoyment equally unequivocal.

Close and confined air depresses the spirits and clogs the vital energies. A steamboat might as well make head way through a quagmire, as a man retain his health and vigor in a stagnant or vitiated atmosphere. My limited space will not permit me now to tell you why, but you can learn it from every elemental work of chemistry or physiology.

Light and heat, freely admitted through our sleeping apartments, seem equally essential to health, as a free circulation of air. It has been found, even in a sultry climate, during epidemics and diseases, the result of intense and long-continued heat, that the inhabitants of those buildings occupying the north sides of streets, and thus having a southern exposure, through which the rays of the sun were admitted, were the last to be attacked by disease, and suffered the least from its effects.

It is of the greatest importance to open the windows and shutters to their utmost capacity and let in the fresh morning sun and air. Get out of the bed-rooms yourselves, at the earliest dawn, and let the air and sunlight take your place. Bathe in the fresh open air, abroad, while it is renewing the healthfulness and comfort of your room for the coming evening. You will thus be refreshed and invigorated for the duties of the day, and be doubly prepared for the refreshing influence of sleep at night. There is no more healthful practice than the old one handed down by the descendants of the Puritans in our rural districts, of hanging or spreading out the bedding to the uninterrupted rays of the sun during a portion of the day.

A shower bath, or ablutions with cold water, applied in any way, by the hand, or with a sponge or towel to every part of the body, which is then thoroughly rubbed dry, if steadily pursued every morning, will tend greatly to the avoidance of colds and disease, and the preservation of health. This is always safe when a glow follows the friction of the towels, and unsafe when the system remains perfectly chilled by the application.

These few hints, if rigidly observed, and accompanied by a moderate indulgence in plain, wholesome, and nutritious food, at regular periods (the absence of high-seasoned viands and and stimulating drinks); full, regular, but not over-strained exercise, cheerful spirits, and a mind at peace with itself and all the world, will ensure the full measure of life and enjoyment allotted to humanity. R. L. A.

New York, Sept. 12, 1848.

[American Agriculturist.

At Madison, New Jersey, there is a cider mill, which consumes about 1200 bushels of apples per day. The apples are not *ground*, or broken by squeezing between nuts, as in the common cider mill but they are *cut* into very thin slices by sharp knives around two revoling cylinders, and then pressed in a machine, from which the juice comes out entirely free from the pulp and other things which are found in new cider at the old mills,—the cider retaining its sweetness a long time.

The price of apples was perhaps never lower than this year. The farmers bring them by the wagon-load, 10 or 15 miles, and sell them at the mill for five cents a bushel.

THE CHEESE TRADE. We learn that Messrs. Mills, Converse & Co, of this county, have, during the present week, shipped *five entire cargoes* of cheese amounting to over 500 tons, from Ashtabula harbor. They have purchased in Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga counties during the last two months over 1000 tons of cheese for shipment to New York. [Ashtabula, (Ohio) Sentinel.

LARGE PURCHASE OF LAND. A merchant of our city, has purchased of the State forty thousand acres Louisiana State land scrip, for which he paid fifty thousand dollars, cash. This scrip is issued for a portion of five hundred thousand acres of land donated to the State of Louisiana by the United States for internal improvement purposes. [N. O. Picayune.

CELERY.—Most gardeners sow a little seed in a hot bed frame, to secure an early crop. The plants are picked out as soon as possible, and when large enough are transferred to the trenches. But very early celery is not so esteemed as the main crop, which comes into use in the late autumn and winter months; and, for this purpose, a seed bed in a warm situation in the open air is all that is needed. We have had a plentiful supply of celery from a bed about a yard square, the young seedlings being thinned out until the bed contained about 324 plants, that is, each plant having two square inches to grow in.

These may be either transplanted into a nursery bed, as is commonly done, the tap root not being removed previously; or they may be at once removed to the trenches. By the latter mode, time and labor are spared, and the celery is quite as fine.

Celery trenches should be about 12 inches deep in ordinary soils, and at the bottom a good supply of well-rotted manure may be incorporated with the mold. Care must be taken that no coarse manures are put in, for the celery will imbibe the taste from the matter it is grown in. Leaf-mold is perhaps preferable to any other compost, and by it the finest flavor will be secured. If the trenches are 18 inches wide, two rows may be put in, and much space will thus be economised. We always put two rows in a trench ourselves, and find the plan as advantageous for the plants as any other, besides the saving of time in molding up. In one garden under our observation the plants are put in six or a dozen in a row, and when earthed up present a compact mass. This process of molding up must be performed gradually, a little at a time, and we have found it useful to throw in some lime or ashes at each operation to correct the ravages of worms and slugs. [Gardener's Chronicle.

ARTIFICIAL MODE OF INCREASING THE QUANTITY OF CREAM. A Mr. Bekaert, of Brussels, has discovered a mode, as he says, by which the quantity of cream, on a given quantity of milk, may be increased over and apove what would rise upon it in the natural way.

His process is thus described. To every two quarts of new milk, a tablespoonful of a liquid, made by dissolving in a quart of water one ounce of carbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of a solution of carcuma or tumuric, and three drops of marrigold water. The addition of the solution of soda, he states, causes a larger quantity of cream to rise to the surface of the milk than is procured in the ordinary process. The other ingredients are for the purpose of improving the color and quality of the butter made from the cream.

We have never tried the experiment, and cannot vouch for the correctness of the statement, nor do we know upon what principle the soda acts, provided it actually produces the result which he states. If any how it must be by having a greater affinity with some elements of the milk than the cream has, and by combining with it, allows the cream to rise. [N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

FORMATION OF HAIL. Professor Steverley, at a meeting of the British Association, read a paper, on meteorological phonomena, in which he attempted to account for the formation of hail, by supposing that it must be formed when after the fall of some rain a sudden and extensive vacuum being caused, the quantity of caloric abstracted was so large as to cause the rest of the drops to freeze into ice balls as they formed.—This principle, he said, had been strangely overlooked, although, since the days of Sir John Leslie, every person was familiar with experiments on a small scale illustrative of it. He also said that the interesting mine of Chemnitz, in Hungary, afforded an experimental exhibition of the formation of hail on a magnificent scale. In that mine the drainage of water is raised by an engine, in which common air is violently compressed in a large cast iron vessel. While the air is in a state of high compression, a workman desires a visitor to hold his hat before a cock which he turns; the compressed air, as it rushes out over the surface of the water within, brings out some with it, which is frozen into ice balls by the cold generated by the air as it expands; and these shoot through the hat to the no small annoyance of one party, but to the infinite amusement of the other.

HOW TO KEEP A HORSE FROM STRAYING.—The Icelanders have a most curious custom, and a most effectual one, of preventing horses from straying, which is peculiar to that country. Two gentlemen, for instance, are riding together without attendants, and wishing to alight for the purpose of visiting some objects at a distance from the road, they tie the head of one horse to the tail of the other, and the head of this to the tail of the former. In this state, it is utterly impossible that they can move on either backwards or forwards, one pulling one way, and the other another; and therefore, if disposed to move at all, it will be only in a circle, and even then there must be an agreement to turn their heads the same way.

EFFECTS OF DOMESTICATION ON BIRDS.—Professor Low, in speaking of the effect of domestication on birds, says: "They lose the power of flight by the increased size of their abdomen, and the diminished power of their pectoral muscles; and other parts of their body are altered to suit this conformation. All their habits change; they lose the caution and sense of danger, which, in their native state, they possessed. The male no longer retires with a single female to breed, but becomes polygamous, and his progeny lose the power and the will to regain the freedom of their race."

WALKING. Of all kinds of exercise, walking is that which is the most universally attainable, and at the same time the best. Calling so many muscles into action, and especially those of the lower extremities, of which the circulation is apt to be more languidly, imperfectly performed from the degree of resistance presented by the force of gravity to the return of the blood to the heart—called, moreover so much of the moving apparatus of the body into reciprocal and balanced action, flexor and extensor muscles being correspondingly exercised—walking is undoubtedly the best of all exercise for the purposes of health, independently of its secondary, and by no means little useful effect, of carrying the respiratory organs into the freer and purer air, and exposing the system to the extraordinary and (at least in the colder and temperate countries of the earth) the healthful influence of the direct rays of the sun. The degree of the exercise must of course vary with the age, condition, and habits of the individual; but the degree of exercise that is in most cases serviceable, is generally much underrated. Two miles a day is the minimum distance which a person of moderate health and strength ought to walk. If the powers of the system increase, or are stronger to begin with, the minimum ought to be four miles.

The object should be, in most cases, to walk the four miles in an hour; and the invalid, beginning, perhaps, by walking a mile, or a mile and a half, in an hour, might *gradually* increase his rate of walking until he has accomplished this end. Quick walking calls more muscles into action than slow walking. A person can hardly walk quickly without using them to a very considerable extent. It is a maxim so sound and important as to deserve frequent repetition, that the greater the number of the muscles used, the more advantageous will be the exercise. [Robertson on Diet and Regimen.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety, to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than seek for knowledge under false pretences.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 31, 1848.

The Receipts into the Treasury during the quarter ending the 30th September last, as nearly as can now be ascertained, were—

From customs	$8,010,000 00
From lands	470,000 00
From loan of 1847, exclusive of treasury notes funded	1,126,000 00
From loans of 1848	6,588,650 00
From miscellaneous	101,000 00
	$17,295,650 00

The Expenditures during the same period were

Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, (including the amount paid from the Treasury under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico)	$3,871,916 27
On account of the army	6,862,690 24
On " Indian Department	683,406 51
On " fortifications	192,669 65
On " pensions	376,694 94
On " navy	2,979,022 17
On " interest on public debt and treasury notes	161,750 89
Reimbursement of treasury notes, exclusive of those funded	806,300 00
	$15,883,842 20

R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING NOV. 1, 1848.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 1, 1848.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to the act of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	$161,089 31
Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	265,150 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of the 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office	11,234,450 00
	11,660,689 31
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers, of which $10,150 is under the act of 22d July, 1846, and $250 under other acts	10,400 00
	$11,650,289 31

DANIEL GRAHAM, Register of the Treasury.

COST OF MAIL TRANSPORTATION. The following exhibits the annual cost of mail transportation, and the annual receipts of postages, for the year preceding July 1, 1847, as we learn from an official source, viz:

States.	Cost.	Revenue.
Maine	$41,964	$59,440
New Hampshire	25,569	50,689
Vermont	26,563	34,338
Massachusetts	107,392	218,201
Rhode Island	9,187	26,833
Connecticut	45,897	64,157
New York	229,307	491,759
New Jersey	58,920	89,285
Pennsylvania	115,412	252,175
Delaware	7,862	8,789
Maryland	133,751	81,656
Virginia	192,615	92,292
North Carolina	172,620	31,379
South Carolina	118,157	50,385
Georgia	153,001	55,859
Florida	45,193	10,883
Ohio	170,395	158,869
Michigan	38,211	88,491
Indiana	52,430	43,384
Illinois	102,485	52,339
Wisconsin	15,015	26,703
Iowa	9 722	9,495
Missouri	40,720	41 506
Kentucky	89,281	53,632
Tennessee	55 298	37,987
Alabama	156,499	49,602
Mississippi	58,451	33,773
Arkansas	39,906	9,569
Louisiana	41,705	68,523
Texas	8,246	8,246
District of Columbia		179,391

From the above it will be seen that all the New England States largely overpay. New York yields more than double the expenses of mail transportation. But just look at the slave States! Only one of them, Louisiana, overpays, (nearly $27,000); Virginia comes short $100,000; North Carolina, $141,000; South Carolina, $68,000; Georgia, $97,000; Alabama, $87,000. New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa are the only free States in this list that do not pay. [N. Y. Herald.

A PARAGRAPH FOR PEACE SOCIETIES.—The following is a list of the wars that have taken place between England and France alone:—1141, one year, 1161, twenty-five years; 1191, fifteen years; 1224, nine years; 1294, five years; 1339, twenty-one years; 1368, fifty-two years; 1422, forty-nine years; 1492, one month; 1512, two years; 1521, six years; 1549, one year; 1557, two

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1848.

William Buckminster, Editor.

RATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—RADICALISM.

No community can long exist without some kind of government. Reasonable people generally perceive this, and they are willing to have settled rules or laws to control in some measure the conduct of every individual. Some would be glad to have express laws to govern in all cases whatever; while others would have as few laws as possible, and those of a general nature,—leaving to each individual as much liberty as possible consistent with the general laws.

Special legislation may be carried to an extreme, and it often is so in our own State. Acts of incorporation have so multiplied as to change the nature of a vast amount of property from real to personal, and to render law so complicated that not all who run may read.

Our statute books are multiplying, and our expenses of legislation are annually increasing. Can we not contrive some better mode of creating corporations, for instance, than to require our whole choir of legislators to examine and talk till all are tired on the propriety of allowing a manufacturing company to use a corporate name?

Provision is made in one of our Statutes for the incorporation of any library company by the sanction of a Justice of the Peace. But no man, woman or child can change a christian or a sir-name without an application to the legislature, where the bill must be thrice read and considered and be approved of by the Governor.

In Congress legislation drags heavily. Not half of the cases on the docket are cleared off even in an eight month session. Claims of the fairest nature are postponed from year to year for want of time to consider them. It may not be in the power of Congress to investigate the merits of all. But it is in their power to provide the means for the arduous work.

Commissioners ought by all means to be appointed whose duty it should be to examine all claims before they are presented to either the House or the Senate. These Commissioners should be instructed to proceed by settled rules and to report uniformly, and with as much impartiality as Judicial Courts are bound to do. At present one claim is allowed and another rejected from caprice, or for want of time to consider it and for want of settled rules to govern in cases of petitions.

Our country is now so extended and our population is so numerous that the Legislation of Congress must be facilitated by some such means, or there must be a failure of justice. As Legislation is henceforth to be left to Congress that body must try to do the business more readily than it has done. One man, a president may be, might make laws five times as fast as a large body of men, but he would not always give full satisfaction to the public.

By the way, it is no easy matter to satisfy all. We have a vast many ultraists who wish to be accommodated. Old General Taylor will have much to do in holding a proper balance. He will not be likely to please the extreme wings of either of the old parties. Many of the Whigs will be fierce for getting up a large National Bank, and for setting the tariff higher than it can be maintained for any length of time. But it is hoped that General Taylor will be for moderate measures.

One half of the Whigs begin to think we can get along without a Bank—and as to the tariff, the main deficiency of the present one is the want of specific duties, or a home valuation. The duties are now high enough, but they are not exacted at the Custom houses. Foreigners come here and swear to the original cost of making their goods in Europe, and who is here to contradict them? The present *ad valorem* tariff is based on a foreign valuation, and not one half so much duty is really paid as the tariff law promises.

We have ultras too who would strike a sudden blow and accomplish wonders at once. Some would leave legislation to the president alone; let him make war when he feels like fighting, and require Congress to vote supplies without stint. Another class would abolish slavery at once in all the slave States and run the risk of a civil war. They would not have a president from a slave State, or trust a Member of Congress if he lives south of 36 deg. 30 min. They would make war upon the south, but they would exhaust all their energy in squabbles about the best mode of opposition to forces from that quarter. They would crush the slave power, but would have their own way of doing it—go single handed instead of uniting with others who have the like purpose in view.

If Gen. Taylor is an honest man, he will leave all legislation where it ought to be left, in the two Houses of Congress. He will not employ himself in sending spies to the House, or dictators to such as are seeking for places of profit. And when an Act is passed, he will not assume to set it aside on the ground that he is wiser than the legislators chosen by the people.

It is to be hoped that the President elect will not be under the guidance of ultras of any class—that he will be President of the whole country, and not abuse the authority entrusted to him. We have numerous people still who desire nothing better than a mild and rational government, and they will support an honest administration of our affairs, though some of their agents live in Southern States.

It ought to be stated for the benefit of those who have not made a reckoning, that it is the right of the South to furnish the country with a President for the next term. Out of the last five Presidents, three were from the Free States:—Adams, Van Buren, and Harrison. While Jackson and Polk only were from Slave States.

It is true that the North was unfortunate in the death of Harrison, who served but one month;—while on the other hand, Jackson was in office for full eight years. Still this is no argument against the willingness of the South to let us have our turn in furnishing candidates for the Presidency. The next President, after Taylor, should be an inhabitant of a Free State.

☞ The noted pear tree set out by Gov. Prince—in "good old Colony times" in the town of Eastham, was blown down on the 20th inst. It was very large, and noted for its age. Mr. Nathan Kenney is the owner of the farm where it stood. So a gentleman from that town informs us.

☞ The late storm was a rouser; it continued through Monday to snow without intermission. This storm commenced in Virginia many hours sooner than in Massachusetts. The weather has not been cold since the storm and the ground is frozen but little.

☞ Farmers in Massachusetts will see that our rule in regard to the time when turnips may be pulled, is a safe one. Winter comes early, yet those who took advantage of the weather as late as the fifteenth, secured their roots.

☞ Apples are not so high now as in October. The imports from New York and New Jersey are abundant. Eggs are rather scarce. Poultry is plenty enough; turkeys from 8 to 12 ½ cents. See prices current.

OXEN FOR SALE. A good hearty yoke of oxen, seven feet in the girth, may be purchased at the farm of the editor of this paper on reasonable terms. Apply soon.

The Divorce Case of Butler vs. Butler, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, came up for consideration, but in consequence of the absence of Hon. Rufus Choate, one of the counsel for the respondent, a postponement was asked for until next Monday, when it will absolutely be proceeded with. Mr. Choate, by letter, informed the associate counsel that the four days allowed him to prepare for the argument were not sufficient, and this cause was assigned for his non-attendance in Philadelphia. Judge King suggested to the counsel for the respondent, the propriety of withdrawing the paper purporting to be an answer, which is spread over more than a hundred pages of paper, and of confining themselves to the simple and facile form adopted in Pennsylvania in cases of divorce, and not embarrass the case with the extended and complicated form of the English Ecclesiastical Courts. [Philadelphia Republic.

☞ Oh dear me! These Chancery suits. How grossly are people cheated by Chancery Fogmoggery. A plea of a 100 pages put in as an answer to a declaration by the Complainant!

Heaven defend us from proceedings in Chancery. Twenty years is the average term of a single suit in the English courts. Shall we copy their delays and their everlasting pleas?

It was gravely stated by Sir. Wm. Blackstone that the proceedings in Chancery differed materially from proceedings at law. One difference was that in Chancery the defendant could be sworn, and at law he could not.

But if it is proper that a man should be a witness in his own case in Chancery, why not in suits at law? Sir *Wm.* says it is all wrong for a party *at law*, to be a witness in his own case. Can it be right in any court? If so why not in all courts? [Editor.

☞ We have not seen O. A. Brownson's last Magazine. Brownson, it is known, has recently deserted Protestantism for Romanism. We are informed that he puts forth the following in speaking of the practice of Benevolent Associations, to assist children.

"What terrible infatuation, as if it were not ten thousand times better that our children should starve to death before our eyes, than that they should be brought up Protestants!" How much money does Brownson annually receive for such stuff?

☞ We learn that a man of 70 years of age was run over by the cars a short distance this side of Springfield. He was in a sleigh and attempting to cross the track in front of the cars. The bell was rung &c., and the cars were going only eight miles per. hour. His legs were cut off and his head was bruised, supposed mortally.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. We have no alteration to make. Gen. Taylor has 163 votes, and will not have more. Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Illinois go for Cass by small pluralities. Maine gives a plurality to Cass, but not a majority.

☞ Our readers should not forget that Thanksgiving comes next week.

☞ A friend in Pembroke sends us the following correction of an article copied into the Ploughman from another paper. We have no personal knowledge of the party said to be slandered. [Ed.

MR. BUCKMINSTER:—In the notice copied into your paper a few days since, of the probable suicide of Capt. Charles Hitchcock, of Pembroke, great injustice has been done to his character, as well as to the feelings of his friends. Capt. Hitchcock was a highly respected citizen, and since his residence in this town (some fifteen years) has sustained the character of a temperate man, making no use whatever of ardent spirits.

Capt. Hitchcock enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen in an eminent degree—was several years elected as one of their Selectmen; has represented the town in the General Court; was a Justice of the Peace, &c., &c., and has left many friends to mourn his sad end, whilst few men have left less personal enemies. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and if he "err'd, his errors leaned on virtue's side."

In his solicitude to satisfy his creditors he undoubtedly wronged himself and family; conscious of this, (and in the feeble state of his health) unable to avert the conviction from his mind that his creditors were *not* satisfied when all and more than *all* had been surrendered; these reflections preyed upon his too sensative mind until reason deserted her throne and he was left to commit the horrid deed.

To a reflecting mind it would be likely to occur that this awful dispensation of Providence was quite enough to harrow up the feelings of surviving friends, without the aid of wilful or groundless charges. C.

Pembroke, Nov.

ORDINATION AT FRAMINGHAM. A correspondent sends to us the following, under date of "*Framingham*, Nov. 17:"—

Yesterday, according to previous arrangements, Mr. Joshua H. Phipps, late of the Theological School at Cambridge, was ordained pastor of the first parish in this town.

The services, performed on this occasion by the following gentlemen, were highly interesting, appropriate, and impressive: Sermon, by Rev. N. Hall of Dorchester; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Muzzey of Cambridgeport; Charge by Rev. Mr. Gray of Boston; Right hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Alger of Roxbury; Address to the Society, by Rev. Mr. Barry of Lowell.

The following original hymn, sung on this occasion, was kindly furnished by Rev. S. G. Bulfinch.

In pastures green, by waters still,
Beneath the living Rock,
Sweet is the task, to guard from ill
The Savior's chosen flock.

Such, gracious Lord! thy servant's care,
Who in the strength of youth
Is placed, with solemn charge and prayer,
A witness of thy truth.

While in this spirit-kindling hour
His heart its vow renews,
Give him, O Father! of thy power,
Thy Gospel to diffuse.

All holy lessons from above
In teaching may he learn,
While faith and zeal, and truth and love,
Within his bosom burn.

The balm of peace in wounded hearts
May he, like Jesus, pour,
And aid the trembling soul that parts
To seek the eternal shore.

And when in some far distant year,
They bear him to his rest,
Lord! may our children's frequent tear
Declare his memory blest!

After the services at the church, a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the parish, clergy and invited guests, repaired to the Town Hall, where they partook of a collation. U. [Courier.

A GOOD IDEA, BUT "TOO LATE." The triumphant party at Rochester, N. Y., instead of wasting money on mere show and noise, have determined to celebrate the late victory by giving a Thanksgiving dinner to every poor family. It was expected $1000 would be raised, but two wards gave five hundred dollars each.

F. W. H.

We commend this to all politicians.

A VETERAN DEMOCRAT. Mr. Moses Stickney, of Jaffrey, N. H., aged *ninety-seven years*, walked from his home, 2½ miles, to deposit his vote for Cass and Butler. Neutral papers please notice. [Post.

Hon. A. D. Sims, member of Congress from Georgetown District, S. C. died at Kingtree on the 16th inst.

A locomotive engine on the Essex Railroad ran over a cow yesterday, by which the engine and the cow were considerably injured, but no human being was hurt.

LEGISLATIVE.

Thursday, Nov. 23, 1848.

The Legislature of this State assembled this morning, pursuant to the Proclamation of the Governor, for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, no choice having been effected by the people.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the President, who, as soon as the members had taken their seats, read the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, announcing the purpose for which the session was called.

Prayers were then offered by Rev. Mr. Bartol.

Messrs. Buckingham and Swain was appointed a Committee, to be joined, to inform the Governor that a quorum of the two branches were assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to transmit.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication covering a statement of the votes for the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, from which it appeared that no person had received a majority of all the votes for that office, and that it devolved upon the Legislature to make the election.

The rules and orders of the last session also the joint rules and orders except the 12th, was adopted for the government of the Senate.

At ½ past 1 o'clock, the two branches met in the convention and elected George Osborne to fill the vacancy in the Senate.

The convention being concluded the Senate adjourned.

House. At 11 o'clock precisely, the Speaker, Mr. Crowninshield of Boston, called the House to order and stated that it was now assembled in pursuance of a proclamation from the Governor, which he read. Mr. Higgins one of the Chaplains of the House made an appropriate prayer.

The roll of the House was called and 445 members answered to their names. A message was sent to the Senate, by the hands of Mr. Sargent of Cambridge informing the body of the organization of the House.

Messrs. Dewey of Williamstown, Wood of Fitchburg, Seaver of Boston, Rotch of New Bedford and Marshall of Lynnfield were added to to the committee to wait on the Governor.

The rules and orders of the last session were adopted.

It was ordered that the Committees on Elections, the Pay Roll and Leave of Absence, be appointed.

The message of the Governor was referred to Messrs Gay of Boston, Bullock of Worcester, Train of Framingham, Bryan of Barre, Battelle of Fall River, Wilkinson of Dedham, and Strong of Northampton, on the part of the House. [The Senate joined Messrs Eustis, Wood, and Plunkett.]

Jacob B. Merrick of Palmer, and N. Silsbee, Jr., of Salem, appeared as new members to fill vacancies and were qualified.

Eleven o'clock A. M. was appointed as the time for the meeting of the house, until otherwise ordered.

The House then took a recess till ½ past 1.

The death of J. S. Williams, of Salem, and Thomas Longley, of Hawley, late members of the House, were announced, and then the House adjourned. [Transcript.

THE SLAVE TRADE. The public not long since was shocked by the announcement of an awful tragedy in the jail of Covington, Ky. A husband and wife, on their way to the Southern market, about to be torn from their only child, buried a knife in its heart, and then slew themselves. Who can imagine the intensity of the agony which drove them to such a deed as this! Two other instances of a similar kind, not indeed so horrible, but still lamentable, have just fallen under our notice.

The *Rockville* (Md.) *Journal* of Sept. 30, says: "A negro man belonging to Mr. Phillip Stone, who resides near this place, chopped his hand off with an axe on Wednesday last. He stated that he was induced to do so from a fear that his master would sell him. He had run off a few days previous and had just been brought home."

The probability is that he had a wife or family in the neighborhood, and resorted to this dreadful expedient to avoid the anguish of being separated from them.

The other case we find thus briefly reported in the *Richmond* (Va.) *Whig*:

"An inquest was held before Coroner Wicker yesterday evening, on the body of Simon, a slave belonging to a gentleman in Surry Co. *who was brought to the city for sale*, and was in the care of a gentleman of this city, who on yesterday about sunrise, voluntarily threw himself down a well in the yard, and was drowned. Verdict, voluntary suicide."

The words we have italicised throw light on the cause of this tradgedy.

Has the negro no heart! Is he not susceptible of home affections! How can we help abhorring a system which thus tramples upon them in cold blood, and treats men like brutes!

That was a most merciful attempt that was made in the last Legislature of Alabama, to prevent the dismemberment of slave families by sale; we hope it will be renewed again and again, until it succeeds. [National Era.

☞ The Springfield Republican announces thus the destruction of the "New Dam" across the Connecticut, at Hadley Falls:

Destruction of the immense Dam of the Hadley Falls Company at "Hampden City." In the same paragraph in which we announce the completion of the great dam of the Connecticut River, by the Hadley Falls Company, at the "New City," nine miles north of Springfield, we have also to record its destruction. Both events occurred on the same day—yesterday—the one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

From the first, considerable imperfection was manifested at the bottom of one of the gates, which appeared to have been injured by its fall into its place, and much water was allowed to escape from that part of the dam. Measures were taken for stopping the leak by placing gravel, brush, &c., over the defective part. These efforts were continued, but without the desired success, until it became evident that the structure was likely to give way, when the dam was cleared of the persons upon it, and crowds awaited in suspense on the sides, the end that was to come.

They had not long to wait. In a few minutes a breach was made at the imperfect point, which widened with great rapidity, and almost immediately three-fourths of the whole structure were swept away leaving but a small portion on each side. When the water broke through, the pond had filled to within several feet of the top, and the pent up waters rushed forth with mighty power, and dashed and tumbled over the rocky bed below, sweeping away with them the now broken and scattered but still huge portions of the wreck. The scene was both magnificent and frightful. The labors of many minds and hundreds of hands for a long summer—the pride and the confidence of the constructors, just in the hour of triumph, were swept off in an instant; and nought but the huge wreck that remains, is left to tell of the mightiest structure of the character, in this country.

The precise time of the disaster was twenty minutes after three o'clock, and the whole destruction was the work of a moment. Had not the dam gave way at the centre as it did, a breakage would probably soon have occurred at the western abutment. The massive stones composing the sides of the bulk-heads there, were upheaving, under the immense pressure of the water, and it was at that point that the greatest danger was apprehended. Had the water forced itself through here, it would have swept over the whole village, and caused almost unimaginable injury.

Notwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary, we cannot learn that a single life was lost on this occasion. Hundreds of men and women and children crossed the dam on the top and below, during the day; but the approaching calamity gave such warning of its coming, as to drive all from the exposed points, and it is believed that no one perished in the flood.

The dam, which has been destroyed, was over *one thousand feet long*, and about thirty feet high. It was constructed of immense timbers, fastened together and to the rocks of the river bed, on which the whole structure rested, with iron bolts. Great pains were taken in the construction of all the parts of the work, and its destruction under the circumstances is a sad disappointment to all parties.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Acadia arrived at the East Boston Wharf on Sunday morning. The European Times says:

"The tone of commercial affairs has improved during the course of the week now closed, and there is an increased activity in the cotton, railway share markets, both of which have been greatly depressed during the last month or two. The Stock market has also had a buoyant appearance, and prices have advanced during the last few days. The produce markets were rather active last week, but are again dull. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts has continued in much the same state as last noted. The demand for goods is still limited, but producers keep their stock low, which prevents prices from receding to any serious extent. The iron trade continues to manifest symptoms of depression; little business is doing, and prices are lower.

The Cotton market during the past week has been much more animated than for some time previously; and holders, having been very cautious in their proceedings, supplied the market sparingly, consequently prices are *one-eighth* of a penny per lb., dearer for the descriptions of American. On Wednesday these qualities were fully *one farthing* higher than our last quotations, but receded yesterday to the former quotation, at which the market closed steadily. At present fair Orleans is worth 4½, middling 4⅜d, fair Upland and Mobile 3¾, middling do. 3½d per lb.

The weather had been very unsettled, with a great deal of rain. The upward tendency of the Grain markets in the chief places of consumption had increased so far as to establish a rise of a shilling or two in the price of wheat in Marklane. The rise of prices is expected to cause an advance of the duty to 6s. and ever 7s. per quarter. A check to the potato disease had supervened. The money market was easy.

The cholera was making insidious progress, although there was nothing to create undue alarm. The authorities generally had taken the most precautionary measures to prevent and meet the disease.

IRELAND.—Tranquility continued uninterrupted. The Attorney General has conceded the right claimed for the issue of a writ of error in the case of Smith O'Brien and his brother convicts, the 13th inst. was fixed for this fresh contest in the common law courts of Ireland. In the event of the Court of Queen's Bench confirming the views of the judges who sat upon the trial, which is more than probable, considering that they were almost the same parties sitting at another tribunal, there can be no doubt that the prisoners will appeal to the House of Lords; and, under any circumstances, the final decision of the points in question can scarcely be arrived at for many months to come. All anxiety for the lives of the prisoners had quite terminated.

FRANCE.—Paris continued quiet upon the surface of things; but the preparations making for a fierce contest for the Presidency, and the increasing difficulties from the financial embarrassments of the Treasury and the deplorable state of trade, denote the approaching struggle, will not pass over without some signal event. There had been some collision in the capital, and an extraordinary display of military force. It is supposed that Prince Louis Napoleon will be elected President by an overwhelming majority. The voting takes place on the 10th and 11th of December, but the result will not be officially notified before the 20th.

AUSTRIA. The attention of all Europe is directed towards the capital of the Austrian empire. Vienna has been attacked and bombarded by Windischgratz, whose troops had suffered severely, but, at last accounts, had failed to master the place. The citizens are determined to destroy the city rather than surrender. The defence of Vienna can only be paralleled by that of Saragossa. Four of the suburbs were in flames, and the cannonade continued on both sides without intermission.

INDIA. The Overland Mail brings advices from Calcutta to Sept. 18, and Bombay to Oct. 3.—The British troops had suffered some severe reverses, and been obliged to retreat from Mooltan, which they attempted to besiege and capture.

The Morning Herald, says, we have every reason to believe; whatever may have been the wishes of Sir Robert Peel two years ago, that he is both ready and willing to re-assume the reins of government in 1849. He only waits for permission.

The Bank of England returns show an increase in the circulation of about £250,000, whilst the bullion has again decreased nearly £100,000. Money continues at a low rate, and the Bank of England at the weekly meeting of the directors on Thursday reduced the rate of interest on bills of exchange having not more than 95 days to run to three per cent, being a reduction of one half per cent.

Parliament, which stood prorogued at its rising on the 5th September, until Thursday, was further prorogued, by royal commission, until Tuesday, 12th December, with the usual formalities.

RAILWAYS. After a long progressive decline in the value of railway property a re-action has at length taken place. The prices of North Western railway shares, which in 1845 were £245, sunk last week as low as £95, and an advance of full £20 per share has since taken place. This sudden improvement in this line, which has been followed by a general advance in the value of all lines in any repute, has no doubt been accelerated by the fact that many speculators have effected sales which they are unable to perfect, and it will require a month or two before the fair and just value of railway property throughout the kingdom can be correctly ascertained.

It is reported that the Professorship of Modern History at Oxford has been accepted by Mr. Hallam, the distinguished historical writer.

A change of ministry has taken place at Florence, and the new cabinet is decidedly liberal.

Great discontent prevails in Lombardy, and some partial revolts have occurred.

LAMARTINE. This distinguished man does not positively decline being a candidate for the Presidency of France. He says: "If the country should think proper to appoint me to this magistracy, I do not think I have any more right to refuse it than I thought myself warranted on the February 24 to refuse the designation of the people, and leave Paris without a Government. I do not believe that I am in any degree threatened with such a danger, and I only correct the *Courrier de la Gironde* in order to avoid all misunderstanding."

A committee of the "eleventh-hour" republicans waited on Louis Napoleon, on the 26th of October, for the purpose of catechising him on the subject of his political principles. They were not satisfied with his non-committal answer.

Paris, Thursday Night, Nov. 2d. The Presidential question is presented to-day under a new phase. General Changarnier, whose candidateship was regarded with favor by a certain portion of the moderate party, has rather unexpectedly signified his intention to decline, which intention will appear in a letter in the journals to-morrow. This resolution will affect the proceeding at the intended meeting at the Rue de Poitiers. It is said that the meeting, which was intended to be held on the Presidential question, will be postponed for the present, the chief object of that meeting having been to discuss the candidateship of General Changarnier. A meeting of the party of the Institute will be held tomorrow evening, to discuss the Presidential question. It is understood that the majority of that party, convinced that there is no chance for M. de Lamartine, will propose that no candidate shall be adopted, and that the members shall be severally left uninfluenced.

The clubs are marked by especial violence on the question of the Presidency. Last night speeches were made, in which the population of the departments were menaced in case Prince Louis Napoleon should be returned; and the right of the minority to rise and maintain their opinion by violence, if necessary, was declared amidst loud applause. In fine, it was proclaimed that Paris would not be controlled or thwarted by the departments; that Paris, which had made the revolution of February and proclaimed the Republic, without thinking it necessary to consult the departments, would maintain its conquest, and that the people for this were ready to take their muskets and descend into the streets.

ARAGO AND BONAPARTE. The *Reforme*, Paris, Oct. 28th says.—"Yesterday, after the speech of M. Louis Bonaparte in the Assembly, a very animated discussion took place in one of the lobbies of the chamber between the above gentlemen and M. Etienne Arago. The latter was in conversation with M. Jerome Bonaparte when his cousin joined them. M. Etienne Arago, addressing him, said, 'I have been telling your cousin that our reason for opposing you is, that, even should you wish to remain in the pale of republicanism, you will be driven by the mass behind you to march towards a monarchy; for what impels you forwawd is the ignorance of the country people, and the imperial fetishism.'' 'But, M. Arago,' replied Louis Bonaparte, 'must not attention be paid to the majority?' 'And it is for that reason,' said M. Arago, 'that I would postpone the election of president, in order that the nation may be told that you have no claim, either personal or even borrowed, to the presidency of the republic; that the reflection of the distinguished star with which you seek to light yourself will be but a monarchical reflection.' 'It appears to me,' replied Louis Napoleon, 'that I can find in the past life of my uncle some remembrances of the republic.'—'Ah!' said M. Arago, 'I understand what you mean. Your uncle was consul before he was emperor. Yes, but that remembance is not encouraging for us; for the consulsoon transformed himself, and the monarchies have only left in our recollection the idea of emperor

Look at the poor country people on whose votes you reckon: they have in their humble cottages plaster busts and colored prints; and whom do they represent? Is it Bonaparte or Napoleon? In the lithographic prints which are now hawked about from village to village, and from workshop to workshop, paid for by I know not whom, what period in the life of your uncle do they represent? Is he shown to the people as a general of the republic, with the military costume of the immortal campaigns of Italy?—No; it is with the grey great coat of the emperor and king; in a word, it is Napoleon—always Napoleon, and never Bonaparte. That sir, is why no sincere and enlightened republican will vote for you.' M. Louis Bonaparte turned on his heel, and walked away without saying a word. The above dialogue took place in a group of at least 50 representatives, the greater part of whom expressed their approbation to M. Etienne Arago of what he had said."

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES. The London Church and State Gazette states that Dr. Bettleheim and his family have all been murdered at the capital of Loo Choo, where they were residing. Dr. Bettleheim, who went to Loo Choo under the auspices of the Bishop of London, was a native of Hungary, was originally of the Jewish persuasion, and was educated for the surgical profession, but afterwards joined the Church of England. He was a young man of much talent, and of no inconsiderable experience. His wife was a native of London, and it is said that they had two children. The disastrous fate which has fallen upon them is said to have visited the Romish missionaries also.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES. A magnetic report to the morning papers gives the following account of several destructive fires on Saturday and Sunday in New York and Philadelphia. In 28th street, New York, Murphy's stable was destroyed, and 118 horses burnt. Also, the Methodist church, public school house, several dwellings: loss 90,000 dollars—the work of an incendiary. Also burnt, 26 omnibuses and 16 sleighs. Mr. Murphy was insured only $2500. St Barnabas, Episcopal Church, insured $5000. The incendiary was chased several blocks by the watchmen. Another fire also, corner of Broome and Bowery; several wooden buildings burnt; Cone's church damaged; loss from 8 to $10,000.

KILLING IN ANN STREET. A woman named Mary Henry, was found dead at her home in a cellar in Ann street, on Saturday morning. Her death was supposed to have been caused by ill treatment from her husband, James Henry, who was in the habit of beating and kicking her during his fits of intoxication. She is said to have been perfectly well on Friday evening. An inquest was held under the direction of Coroner Pratt, and the jury returned that "that Mary Henry came to her death between the hours of 9 o'clock of the evening of November 17th, and 7 o'clock, A. M., of the 18th, by repeated blows and kicks inflicted upon her head and body by James Henry, her husband." Henry was committed to jail.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER BAY STATE.—At about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, when off New Haven, the steamer Bay State, bound to Fall River, broke the centre pin of her crank, which completely disabled her machinery. Capt Stone of the steamer C. Vanderbilt, came to the assistance of the Bay State, took off her passengers and carried them to Stonington, from whence they took the cars to this city. [Traveller.

In the Municipal Court, Hopkinson J. presiding, John P. Smith, the imposter, who has been imposing upon the charity of the public with fictitious certificates of distress, &c., and who has been convicted of living illegally with a woman to whom he was not married; was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

AN UNDISPUTED FACT. The London Times begins a leading article in the following manner: "It will be news to any body in this kingdom to be told that he pays no taxes." We think so too.

CHOLERA. The Belgian papers speak of a new remedy for the cholera having been discovered by a young physician, employed in the hospital at Berlin, where its effects, it is said, have been astonishing. The agent employed is the trichlorure of carbon; and M. Dumas, the celebrated French chemist, is mentioned as being engaged in investigating its effects.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS. We understand that Mr. Ansel Taylor of this town will be one hundred years old on Tuesday, 21st instant, and that the event will be noticed by a religious exercise conducted by Rev. Mr. Cogswell. [Yarmouth Register.

QUICK PASSAGE. The Danish bark Jorgen Bech arrived at this port yesterday, in 24 days from Gottenburg, heavily laden with iron; being the shortest passage ever made from that port to this. [New York Commercial.

WEATHER. Extract of a letter, dated "Carlisle, N. Y., November 13, 1848: It has been snowing here steadily for two or three days, but the snow has not accumulated more than four or five inches in depth, so that neither sleighing nor wheeling is very good."

The total number of emigrants landed at the ports of Quebec and Montreal during the season of 1848, is 27,839. The deaths on the passage and in quarantine equal 1,35 per cent on each hundred embarked.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr Stuart P. Wakefield to Miss Laura J. Smith.

Capt. Jesse Daniels of Swansville, to Miss Ann Maria Hussey of Boston; Mr John W. Green of Waltham to Miss Lucy Ann B. Flagg of Boston.

16th inst. Mr Henry S. Taylor of Baltimore to Miss Eliza G., daughter of Col. William P. Winchester of Boston.

21st inst, by Rev D. H. Plumb, Mr Henry H. Bradshaw to Miss Ellen A. Herbon, both of this city.

Mr Thomas Stoddard to Miss Maria Robinson.

20th inst, by Rev Phinea Stow, Mr Joseph A. Woodwell of Newbury to Miss Hannah D. Newcomb of Boston.

16th inst, Edward Reed to Catherine T., daughter of William B. Howard

In South Boston, 22d inst, by Rev S. D. Cook, Mr Ephraim S. Williams to Miss Elizabeth W. Newmarch, daughter of Samuel Newmarch, Esq., all of South Boston.

In South Boston, 15th inst, by Rev Mr Cook, Mr Thomas S. Jones of Manchester, N. H., to Miss Elizabeth Eaton.

In North Chelsea, 19th inst, by Rev Mr Damon, Mr Warren Perkins of Hillsboro', N. H., to Miss Mary J. Somes of N. Chelsea.

In Brighton, 16th inst, Mr C. H. Brackett to Miss Louisa T. Pierce, daughter of Horace Pierce.

In Woburn, 21st inst, by Rev J. Edwards, Mr Charles H. Guild of Somerville to Miss Margaret J. Fox of Woburn.

In Newton, 14th inst, Rufus Mills, Esq., of Boston to Miss Myra Collins of N.

In Lightton, 14th inst, Rev Edwin G. Adams, Junior Pastor of the First Congregational Society in Templeton to Miss Sarah L. Priest of Littleton.

In South Reading, 15th inst, Mr Nathan Bancroft of Reading to Miss Elizabeth R. Foster of South Reading.

In Newburyport, by Rev Mr Eaton, Mr George Collins of Newbury to Miss Sarah E., eldest daughter of Captain Josep.h A. Somerby.

In West Amesbury, by Rev Mr Payne, Mr Frederick A. Sargent to Miss Emeline Sargent, eldest daughter of Richard W. Sargent.

In Easton, 16th inst, by Rev Mr Blake, Mr James H. Bailey of Mansfield to Miss Mary N. Howard.

In Rockport, Mr George H. Smith of R., to Miss Elizabeth Parsons of Gloucester

In Glastenbury Ct., 28th inst, by Rev Mr Smith, Mr Charles Shipman of Foxboro', Mass., to Miss Lora V. Griswold, of Enfield, Ct.

In Chaplin, Conn., 15th inst, Mr Henry Curtis to Miss Jane H., daughter of Mr Timothy Hunting of Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, 17th inst, very suddenly, Miss Mary Ann Fuller, daughter of the late Seth Fuller, 40.

20th inst, of consumption, Martha Dennis, wife of Mr Eben May Dorr, and only daughter of James Harris, Esq.

19th inst, at the residence of John L. Tucker, West Cambridge, Emily Ashton, wife of Honorable George Lunt, 28.

19th inst, Rebecca Deblois, wife of David Thatcher, and daughter of the late Stephen Deblois of Newport, R. I.

20th inst, William Fletcher, child of Elnathan and Betsey Higgins, 9 mos; being the third and last child—the other two having died within ten days.

14th inst, Miss Lucy M. Whitney, formerly of Watertown, 73.

15th inst, after a year's sickness, from injuries received on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, Mrs Anna Schopman, 28.

22d inst, George C., 4 years; 23d, Charles F., 6 years—only children of Chester M. Higgins.

In West Cambridge, 15th inst, Theodore Wellington, youngest child of William F. Homer, 2 yrs 3 mos.

In Dedham, 15th inst, Jane, daughter of Daniel Marsh, 19.

In Newton Upper Falls, 16th inst, Sarah E., only daughter of Elijah W. H. and Ann Trask, 2½ yrs.

In South Weymouth, 15th inst, Mrs Harriet, wife of Major General Appleton Howe, 27.

In Quincy, 16th inst. Mrs Lucinda R., wife of Lyman Williams, 39.

In Paxton, Mass., August 30, of disease of the liver, Mrs Micaula W., wife of John J. Day, 23 years 7 months.—[Printers in Maine, New York, please copy.

In Haverhill, Mass., Mr W. E. P. Rogers, a few years since editor and publisher of the Gazette of that place.

In Beverly, Mrs Ursula, relict of Dr Henry Frink, late of Northampton, 74.

In Ipswich, very suddenly, at the residence of her father, Rev Mr Fitz, Mrs Sarah Walker, of Concord, 21.

In Gloucester, Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Mr Alfred Adams, 25.

In Worcester, Mrs Lydia M., wife of Benj. Lewis, 40.

In Salem Zachary Taylor, son of Mr Richard Preston, 2 weeks.

In New Ipswich, N. H., 16th inst, Dr George Jewett of Baldwinsville, Mass., to Miss M. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr Nathan Sanders, of New Ipswich.

In Salisbury, Mr Samuel Dow, 64.

In West Hawley, Oct. 3, Mrs Hannah Wheeler, about 60—only sister of Rev Jonas King, Missionary in Greece.

In Westport, Ct., 18th inst, Capt William Howe, 67—formerly of Boston.

In Guayquil, September 7, 8th Sweetser, Esq., United States Consul of the Republic of Ecuador, 51.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending Saturday noon, 69—of whom 2 died at Deer Island. Males 36. Females 33. Stillborn 5.

Diseases—Consumption 11; Typhus Fever 5; Scarlet do 8; Lung do 2; Dropsy 1; do on brain 4; Convulsions 4; Infantile 6; Teething 5; Measles 1; Debility 4; Accidental 3; Whooping cough 2; Canker 1; Hemorrhage 1; Small Pox 2; Disease of Heart 1; Suicide 1; Measure 1; Inflammation of Lungs 1; Drowned 1; Intemperance 1; Cholera Infantum 1; Old Age 1; Throat Distemper 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing Nov 19.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	6 55	4 35	9 49	9 40
MONDAY.	6 57	4 35	1 45	9 38
TUESDAY.	6 58	4 34	2 42	9 36
WEDNESDAY.	6 59	4 33	3 40	9 34
THURSDAY.	7 0	4 32	4 38	9 32
FRIDAY.	7 2	4 32	sets	9 30
SATURDAY.	7 3	4 31	5 51	9 28

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—The stock continues light, and consequently transactions are on a limited scale. Small sales of Pots at 6¾c per lb, and Pearls at the same price.

COAL—The season for export from the Provinces is nearly over. Sydney is selling $6.50@6,75, and Pictou 6,a6,25, per chaldron, cash. In English, there have been sales of Canuel, in lots, $14 per chaldron, and an import of 50 chaldrons $13 per chaldron, cash.

COFFEE—The stock is light, and the market continues firm. The sales comprise 1550 bags St. Domingo, part for export, 5¼@5¾c; 300 do Sumatra, 6¾a7c; 300 do Java, 8¼@9¼c; 200 do Rio, 3¾c per lb, 6 mos.

HAY—There is a large stock in the market. Sales of Eastern pressed are making, $10a10,50 per ton,—cash.

HIDES—The market is quiet, and but few transactions have taken place the past week. 5 bales Calcutta, green salted, sold 95c each: 300 Buffalos 6c per lb. 6 mos.

HOPS—The transactions are confined to small parcels to the trade, 8¼a9c per lb, cash.

LIME—The market is well supplied. Sales of Thomaston, 65c per cask, cash.

METALS—There is a good demand for Taunton yellow Sheathing Metal 18c; some English sheathing Metal 17½c; Sheathing Copper, 21c per lb, 6 mos.—In Iron, there have been sales of 250 tons Scotch Pig, Glengarnock, No. 1, 21a22 per ton 6 months. Nails are in good demand, 4¼a3¾c per lb, 6 mos. There is but little Lead in first hands, and the transactions are confined to small lots 4¾c per lb, cash—at which price it may be brought to arrive.

MOLASSES—The market continues dull. Some lots Cuba sweret have been sold to the trade, 20

THE QUEEN'S DICTIONARY. Among the novelties at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, one in particular, attracts great attention. It is a copy of Webster's Quarto Dictionary, intended as a present to Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain. It is superbly bound in Turkey morocco antique, and the clasp and ornamental plates are of solid gold. The edges are gold, and on the front, the English and American flags are beautifully blended in elegant colors. On the edges of the top is a streamer with the words "*E Pluribus Unum*," and those at the bottom another with the motto, "*Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pease.* [Philadelphia Times and Keyestone, Oct. 24.

We learn the Queen's Dictionary received the first premium at the Fair. [Springfield Republican.

MORE MARINE DISASTERS, WITH LOSS OF LIFE. Ship Clara, Penhallow, of and for Portsmouth, from Cadiz, Oct. 1st., went ashore on Truro Beach, 2 miles south of Cape Cod light, during the gale on Monday, 9 A. M. Captain Penhallow was lost overboard a few minutes previous to her striking. The remainder of the crew were saved. At the latest advices the ship remained tight, high upon the beach, with her mainmast gone. The people of Truro were stripping her. The Clara was owned by Messrs. H. P. Salter and W. Penhallow, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Bark Como, Bogardus, from Boston, Sunday, A. M., for Charleston, with an assorted cargo, anchored in Herring Cove on account of the threatening appearance of the weather, and during the gale dragged her anchors; and to prevent going ashore cut away her masts, when she rode out the gale, and was towed into Provincetown, where she now lies at anchor.

Capt. Hewitt spoke at 4 P. M. Monday, off Gurnet, a brig from Prospect, Me., with loss of foremast, and head of mainmast, drifting into Barnstable Bay, where she has since arrived.

A letter from Barnstable, dated Nov. 21, received at the Merchants' News Room, states that three vessels drifted out of Bass River on the night of the 20th, and were not in sight on the 21st. But little, if any damage had been sustained by the shipping at Hyannis.

The Gloucester Telegraph of yesterday morning says;

On Sunday night we were visited by one of the most severe storms that has been experienced for years; and it continued to blow pretty fresh throughout Monday. Some snow fell, but not sufficient to make good sleighing. But little damage was done in this vicinity that we hear of. Several small vessels struck adrift in the harbor, and one went ashore on Rocky Neck, but no serious damage was done. Several of our fishing vessels are absent on George's, and must have had a hard time of it.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS. Some important movements have recently been made by the War Department for the western frontier of the republic. The departments of Oregon and California (10 and 11) are consolidated into one, called "the third or Pacific division," under the command of Brevet Major General Persifer F. Smith. The general order No. 54 creates the the "third or Pacific division;" No. 55 assigns Brevet Brigadier General Riley, Lieutenant Col. 2d artillery, to his brevet rank; and No. 61 assigns General Smith to the command of the Pacific division, on his brevet rank of Brigadier General. From the established character of both these distinguished officers, it will be seen that they are admirably qualified for the responsible and distant stations to which they have been respectively assigned. Gen. Smith was on Friday last in this city, preparing for his new and important command, and it is said will sail from New Orleans on the 5th December, on his destination for Chagres. General Riley has already embarked from New York for California. [Washington Union.

DEATH OF A BRAVE BOY. We learn from the Portland Argus, that Frederick Whitmore, about thirteen years of age, a son of General John C. Humphreys, was drowned in Brunswick on Saturday afternoon. He was skating on a pond with others, when the ice gave way and a lad fell in. While some one went for assistance, young Whitmore remained and assured his companion that he should not be drowned, and lay down on the ice to reach his hand, and save his young friend from sinking until help should come. The lad grasped his hand, and, in his struggles, drew in his brave benefactor to sink and die, while he contrived to keep above water, and was rescued.

AUSTRIA. The latest accounts from Austria are contained in a telegraphic despatch from London, forwarded for the New York Courier and Enquirer. A letter from Breslau, dated Oct. 29, 4 P. M., says that "passengers by the 7 o'clock train state that *Vienna is in flames*, not from the result of bombardment; but from the dreadful confusion which had prevailed from the cannonade in the thoroughfare. Windischgratz has proclaimed that all shall be shot who are taken with arms in their hands.

The postscript to a letter dated the 30th, from a respectable firm at Breslau, was received in London, stating that the train had just arrived, and brought intelligence of *the capitulation of Vienna.*

THE PECULATION IN THE BALTIMORE POST OFFICE. The recent case of peculation on the part of a clerk in Baltimore Post Office, Richard Key, in amount falls but little short of $15,000. He saved the fruits of his thefts, having invested the money in real estate. He had left the Post Office two weeks previous to his detection, having thus set up his situation on the plea of ill health.—He was admitted occasionally to the interior of the office, and recently, shortly after his visit, a package containing $3000, addressed to Messrs Lee & Johnson, was missing from their box. This called for general investigation. Key was arrested, charged with the theft and confessed.

SETTLEMENT OF MALDEN. The Bunker Hill Aurora states that the inhabitants of the town of Malden have voted in town meeting to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of that town, with appropriate ceremonies, and have voted one thousand dollars for that purpose.

An old lady aged 89 years, named Zervia C. Staples, was burnt to death at Providence on Tuesday. She had been left alone a little while in her room, and, when her grand-daughter, Mrs. West, came in to bring her breakfast, she found her enveloped in flames. It is supposed that she was seized with a fit.

POLICE COURT. Monday, Justice Cushing. The number of candidates for legal rebuke this morning on account of sporting with the "stripped pig," was unusually large, and included mostly able-bodied men, who would have figured much better somewhere else. They were individually required to fork over $2 or go to jail in default.

Taking Satisfaction. Late Saturday night a man arrested a watchman, to whom he stated that he had been robbed in a cellar in Ann st., and requested his aid in detecting the thief. The watchman went with him, when, as they returned into Ann street, the unknown man was was knocked half way across the street by a sockdolager in the face. The hero of this exploit, Patrick Daver, was instantly seized by the watchman, and upon his complaint was introduced to the Court. Patrick explained the case by stating that an hour before the stranger had administered a bunch of bones to his own proboscis, during a dispute between them. This not being considered legal change, Pat was required to pay $3 and costs.

Domestic Affair. Michael Gillians was up for bestowing sundry unconnubial whacks upon his weaker half, and was fined $3 and costs. Witnesses gave Michael a good character, and it does not seem to be a habit of his, this violent session. Thomas Brennon, complained of for the same offence, was discharged.

Theft. Ellen Murphy alias Margaret Mellen, charged with larceny of ribbon, was fined $5 and costs.

Assault on a Watchman. Michael Doyle was held to bail, charged with an assault and battery upon Watchman Higgins. [Mail.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE. Information was received at the City Marshal's office some few days since, that counterfeit $3's on the City Bank New Haven were in circulation, and that the guilty parties were in this vicinity or expected to be here soon, the Police made arrangements to receive the parties, on their arrival, in due form, and while on the look-out the baggage of the counterfeiters arrived at a respectable hotel in this city, and although several days have elapsed, the owners thereof have not made their appearance, and on Monday evening police officers Clapp and Starkweather took possession of the said baggage, and on opening a carpet bag found therein 310 $3 bills counterfeit on the East Haddam Bank, Conn.; also 194 $3 bills counterfeit on the City Bank of New Haven, all unsigned, the whole amounting to $1512.—There was also found in the same bag, one well engraved copperplate, for printing the bills on the City Bank of New Haven, and also one engraved copperplate for printing the bills on the East Haddam Bank.

MORAL ASPECTS OF EUROPE. The editor of the London Christian Times says, in reference to the affairs of Continental Europe,—"There are many who look upon the present unexpected and extensive changes with sanguine hope, and there is not a little to encourage them. Civil and religious freedom, with some exception, seems at least for the present, to be a gainer. The Jesuits, its sworn foes, are ignominiously driven from Roman Catholic states. Even Rome has dismissed them. The question of separation of Church and State makes progress. Meanwhile openings of usefulness are presenting themselves in unexpected quarters. We have reason to know, for instance, that in *three* short months from the commencement of the Italian Revolution, 1000 copies of the scriptures were sold in Italy and that the demand is still urgent and irrepressible. There has been nothing like this, since the days of Savanarola.

THE OCEAN MONARCH AND HER CREW. We learn from the Advertiser that the Massachusetts Humane Society has awarded medals of the value of $20, and a certificate of thanks of the Massachusetts Humane Society, to William E. Baalham, third mate, and Thomas Forbes, boatswain of the ship New World, and medals of the value of $10 to eight of her men, viz: William Straud George, W. Rossiter, Henry Curtis, William Johnson, William Grove, Edward H. Coe, Edward Dugdale, and Frederic Jerome. They also awarded medals of the value of $10 each to the following seamen of the Ocean Monarch, viz: William Wacker, William Roberts, Philander Stewart, Robert Glendinning, Daniel Wilder, and James Stockwel.

THE WHOLE OR NONE. The Duc de Bordeaux, who is the legitimate heir in the direct line of the Bourbons to the French throne—but that has vanished away—announces that he will not be a candidate for the *Presidency;* that if ever the French people call him, he will be King of France, or nothing. He has not learned that it is not his will, but that of thirty-five millions of Frenchmen, which will decide these little matters. But the sons of kings, and Bourbons in particular, never forget any thing, or learn any thing.

A FREAK OF FORTUNE. Some two years ago, an exiled Pole arrived at Watertown Connecticut, friendless and destitute. He obtained employment at his trade as a dyer, and married a poor orphan girl, who like himself possessed none of this world's riches. The couple were agreeably surprised a few days ago, by intelligence from New York, that a fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars awaited the orders of the poor pole and his brother, the latter residing in England. An uncle has died in the East Indies, bequeathing to the two brothers this handsome fortune, every dollar of which has been remitted to New York.

MADAGASCAR. The British have been engaged in a negotiation with Tamatave, the King of Madagascar, on the subject of establishing commercial relations with that Island. It is said that they have so far succeeded that the trade will be immediately opened, although under very close restrictions. The British, according to the same accounts, have already begun to export cattle from Madagascar to the Isle of France.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. On Saturday afternoon, the steamboat train of cars for this city, ran over a Mr. Gassite, at New Worcester, killing him instantly. Deceased was 69 years of age, a resident of New Worcester, and at the time of the accident, had been absent from his house but a few minutes. He was walking upon the track, and in order to escape from an approaching freight train, stepped upon the other track, probably without perceiving the approach of the train which caused his death.

GROSS OUTRAGE IN HARTFORD. Last Sunday afternoon, a little girl 10 years old was going to Sunday School in Hartford, when she was met by a man at the corner of Pearl and Main streets, who by various excuses enticed her to the South Meadow, where he most grossly violated her person. The appearance of the dastardly villain is described in the Courant. He was about 30 years of age. The Mayor has offered $100 reward for information that will lead to his detection.

U. S steamer Saranac, the first of the four United States steamers now building by order of Congress, was launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on the 14th, under the supervision of Com. Turner. After the launch, a company of the officers of the yard, building mechanics and others, amounting to 450, sat down to a pleasant supper at Mr. Barnaby's Franklin House.

THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM. Our ship news columns give some melancholy results of the late north-easterly gale. We particularly allude to the unfortunate death of Capt. Penhallow, of ship Clara, of Portsmouth, who was washed overboard from his ship off Cape Cod. Three bodies from the wreck of the British schooner Olive have been washed ashore at Nantasket.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. An Irishman calling himself John White has been arrested at Pittsfield, in this state, for shooting and attempting to rob in the outskirts of that town, a revolutionary pensioner named Warren, whom he supposed had his quarter's pension money with him. The old man had but seventy five cents about him, a poor reward for committing a capital offence.

FRAGRANT ODOR FOR SICK ROOMS. A few drops of oil of sandal-wood, which though not in general use, may be easily obtained, when dropped on a hot shovel, will diffuse a most agreeable balsamic perfume throughout the atmosphere of sick rooms, or other confined apartments.

JUMPING FROM THE CARS. On the Eastern Railroad on Friday afternoon; an Irishman who was in the Portland train, wished to stop at North Chelsea; when he found that this train passed without stopping at that station, he jumped from the cars while at full speed, and it was supposed that he must have been severely if not fatally injured. The train was immediately stopped, and on running back, it was found that he had apparently received no injury, except some scratches on his face. [Salem Register.

A painter in Cincinnati having been called a liar, threw a pot of paint upon the offender which certainly gave some color on the affair.

There are over 900 attorneys in New York, and it is believed 200 of these do not earn $200 a year.

NAVAL. The Norfolk Courier of Friday last says: "We learn that Commodore Jesse Wilkinson this morning received his orders to take command of the Home Squadron."

THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS. It is said that the police of New York have obtained a clue to the proprietors of the robbery of the government jewels.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1849. American Almanac.

THIS day published,—the American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year, 1849, being the Twentieth Volume of the series with an Index to the last ten volumes. Complete sets or back Volumes can be obtained of the Publishers, JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. nov25

Farm at Auction.

Will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the sixth day of December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., (unless previously sold at private sale), the Farm or homestead of the late Nicholas Woodberry in Hamilton.

Said Estate is situate upon the main road from Essex to the Depot of the Eastern Road in Hamilton, and about two miles from said Depot. It consists of 22 acres of good land—3 of Orchard, 5 of Meadow, 6 of Mowing, and 8 of Pasture—all in one body and well watered and walled; with a Dwelling-House, Barn, Corn-Barn, Shop and other usual Out-Buildings and conveniences thereon, and all in good repair.

The personal property on said Farm will be sold at the same time, consisting of one Horse, three Cows, a Chaise and Harness, Horse Wagon, Horse-Cart, Hay-Rack, and Farming and Wheelwright Tools.

Inquiry may be made of O. D KINSMAN, Beverly, or WM. KINSMAN, Jr., Ipswich.

Hamilton, Nov. 4, 1848. 3w*

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
—AT THE—
LADIES' EXCHANGE.

Geo. W. Warren & Co.

RESPECTFULLY announce, that on account of the Hard Times, the Value of Money, and the Late Arrival of a large amount of Goods by the Steamer United States, which should have been received and sold in September, they closed their Store, Nov. 16th, and made a

LIBERAL REDUCTION
FROM THEIR
FORMER PRICES!

A Discount that should draw Customers from ALL PARTS OF NEW ENGLAND to their

GREAT SALE
—OF—
$220,000 WORTH OF
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS!!

In this stock will be found a *complete* assortment of every article in the line, from "factory" COTTONS, CHEAP PRINTS, to the *most desirable styles* of

Shawls, Silk Goods, Cloaks,
MERINOS,
AND OTHER CLOAK MATERIALS,
Dress Goods, Mourning Goods,
Housekeeping Articles,
LINEN GOODS, &C., &C.,

and too large a variety of cash to give in detail. *A personal examination of prices will convince all that we have in mind the pledge we gave on opening this establishment, that "the prices affixed to our Goods shall* ALWAYS BE AS LOW *as they can be bought under any circumstances, and no variation from the prices asked."*

GEORGE W. WARREN & CO.,
192 Washington St.
nov25 4

New Invention.

PATENT RIGHT SECURED.

BELIEVING that similar attempts to those made by certain Dentists and others (for fear of losing business, or envious of my having the credit due me,) to prejudice the community against the use of ether, and my claims as the discoverer, (which, however, they have entirely failed to do,) will be made in relation to my invention I am now introducing,—(which I pledge myself to demonstrate by scientific principles at once to any individual to be the most valuable invention for supporting teeth in the mouth ever made,) I have determined to insert Mineral teeth with false gums unsurpassed in beauty and durability, upon the very best of gold plate, without the slightest pain, (until it shall be introduced and appreciated, which will of course be done immediately,) without compensation.

After sufficient length of time has elapsed to show that nothing artificial could be more perfect, I expect my usual charge; with the exception of the cost of constructing them, which will be required when the Teeth are inserted.

This invention will be exhibited from 10 to 1 at my Rooms.

A scale of charges, with a pamphlet explaining this method of inserting Teeth, with references and credentials from the highest authority in the United States, may be had by calling at or addressing

MORTON'S
Letheon Dental Establishment,
NO. 19 TREMONT ROW,
Opposite the Boston Museum.

[From the Christian Register.]

"Having seen several of the more important operations of dentistry performed by Dr. Morton in cases requiring much skill, and where our acquaintance with the individuals give us good opportunities of observation, we can speak with the greater confidence of his success, particularly in inserting complete sets of teeth. In the almost perfect imitation of nature, his artificial teeth can hardly be surpassed; and this imitation, we learn, is not merely in appearance, but extends to the working qualities, which are secured by the excellence of the material, and the nicety with which the plate is fitted to the jaw.

As it is Dr. Morton's intention to confine his exertions to his profession, we cannot doubt that his intelligence and skill will be appreciated and rewarded."

[From the N. E. Puritan.]

"Dr. Morton has resumed the practice of his profession, and we trust that the patronage of the public will help to repay him for the sacrifices he has made to their good. The great attention which Dr. M. has devoted to the manufacture of artificial teeth, and to their adjustment in the mouth, place him among the very first of our dentists."

[From the Evening Gazette.]

"We are happy to learn that Dr. Morton is now able to resume the practice of his profession, and we feel confident that the public will show their gratitude to the discoverer of this blessing to mankind by a liberal patronage in his peculiar art, in which he has few equals and no superiors in our city."

[From the Boston Courier.]

MECHANICAL ART. "The slight variations in color between different teeth, or shadings in the same tooth, and the set of the gum upon the tooth, are given with such truth, that the wearer of such, we suspect, might go through life in a broad laugh, without the genuineness of his teeth being suspected, whatever might be thought of his brains. The public have personal interest enough in him to wish him a hearty success, knowing as they do, the amount of human suffering which has even already been relieved through his courage and perseverance in the ether discovery. Dr. Morton's Office is at 19 Tremont Row."

[From the Mass. Ploughman.]

'Not content with a discovery by which one's teeth can be taken out without his knowing it, he will put in a set which may be worn with equal unconsciousness. There is an exquisite finish about the teeth and their fittings which foreign competition can hardly surpass. Judging from these specimens, one need not go beyond 19 Tremont Row for his ivory."

[From the Boston Atlas.]

"They are some of the finest specimens we have ever seen, and seem to be the very *beau ideal* of perfection in mechanical dentistry. The tints of the teeth and gums, and their conformation, are all so true to nature, that a savage would hardly doubt that they were cut bodily from the living subject, especially if he should see the motions of mastication regularly kept up, as in one of his specimens. We cannot but think that the best our citizens can do, is to extend to such a man the most liberal individual patronage. Dr. Morton's office is at 19 Tremont Row."

[From the Christian Alliance.]

"Among the most valuable results of scientific research, is the discovery of the properties of ether, by Dr. W. T. G. Morton. His sacrifice of health and property, while puesuing his arduous investigations, entitles him to the patronage as well as gratitude of the community. Those who have accurately examined specimens of his dentistry, cannot hesitate to bear unqualified testimony to his scientific skill and knowledge of his profession. By his thorough acquaintance with the properties of eth'r, and judicious administration of it, he is able to perform the most difficult dental operations, without suffering or injury to the patient.

nov11 eopsuf

GATES' ACADEMY, MARLBORO'.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, Dec. 12th. Rev. Horatio Alger will have the chief management of the School and employ such aid as he may think necessary. Mr. Alger is a graduate of Harvard College, and by his education and experience, is well qualified to satisfy the just demands of the patrons of the School.

nov25 3tis O. W. ALBEE.

Premium Hay Cutters

OF all sizes and at low prices. Important improvements have been made in the construction of these Machines; the knives are straight, confined by a simple cap, and placed in such a manner upon the cylinder, that they perform the work with great rapidity. The rollers are made of the best of raw hide, which has proved after long experience to be the best material because it is the most durable.

These Machines possess several other important advantages over the spiral knife machines.

First, *The knives being straight, are readily ground by the purchaser or operator.*

Secondly, *They can be replaced by any blacksmith when worn out or broken.*

Thirdly, *The knives are made heavier and confined in a manner much stronger and less complicated than spiral knives, avoiding the liability to cripple or break.*

Fourthly, *The hide roller when used with straight knives will last much longer than when used with the spiral knife.*

The first premium was awarded to these Cutters at both the New York State Fair, and at the Fair of the American Institute this fall, in competition with Hovey's, Stevens', and a great variety of other machines.

Farmers, Dealers, and others who wish to purchase the very best Hay Cutters now in use, are invited to examine them.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.
Quincy Hall, (over the Market), Boston.
Nov. 11.

Apple, Pear, and Quince Seed

A fine lot of Apple, Pear, and Quince Seed, and a few bags of Pear Pomace, just received and for sale by

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
Quincy Hall, Boston.
nov18

Vegetable Cutters,

FOR cutting Potatoes, Carrots, Pumpkins, Mangel-Wurtzel, Ruta Bags, Sugar Beets, &c., for stock of all kinds. Will cut with ease 60 bushels per hour.

For sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE MASON & CO., over the Market. nov18

Heifers Astray.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Monday, the 23d inst., two 2 year old Heifers; color Red, and large size. The owner can have the same, by proving proverty, and paying necessary charges by applying to

PELATIAH SMITH. 2
Bellingham, Oct. 25, 1848. 3w* nov18

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of Joseph Morse, late of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIAS TEMPLE, Administrator.
Framingham, Nov. 18, 1848. 3w. oct. 17.

Executors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of William Bullard, late of Wayland, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

GEORGE BULLARD, Executor.
Wayland, Nov. 18, 1848. 3w.* oct. 17.

To Jonathan P. Bishop, Assignee of the estate of EDWARD HOLBROOK, of Sherburne, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, an insolvent debtor.

YOU are hereby directed to call the third meeting of the creditors of the said Holbrook, to be holden at the Probate Office in said county, on the tenth day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to prove their debts not already proved, and to attend to the account of the Assignee, then to be exhibited for allowance, and shew cause, if any they have, why a certificate of discharge should not be granted to the said insolvent, by publishing notification thereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively before said meeting.

And you are also directed to give written notice to all known creditors of the said Edward Holbrook, of the time and place of said meeting, at least five days previous thereto.

Dated at Cambridge, this eighteenth day of September, 1848. S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.
nov18 3w

Carpenter Wanted,
IN WESTON, MASS.

MAN AND WIFE without children, preferred, having house ready furnished. One of good morals, economical, industrious, quick, careful habits, will find encouragement by inquiring of JEREMIAH FOSTER, No. 5 Market Square, Boston. tf nov18

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss.

WHEREAS, John Angier and Moses Edgell, Executors of the last will and testament of Fanny Underwood, late of Medford, in said county, singlewoman, deceased, intestate, have presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county, the first account of their administration upon the estate of said deceased: Ordered, that the said Executors, notify the heirs at law, and all others, interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the third Tuesday of December next, by leaving a true copy of the following citation, with all persons interested therein, living within ten miles of said court, or reading the same to them, ten days at least previous thereto, and notifying all others concerned in said estate, by causing a true copy of the following citation, to be published three weeks successively in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, the last publication to be at least ten days before the said third Tuesday of December.

Given under my hand and seal at Framingham, this thirty-first day of October, A. D., 1848.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of Fanny Underwood, late of Medford, in said county, singlewoman, deceased, testate. Greeting.

WHEREAS, John Angier, and Moses Edgell, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, have presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county, the first account of their administration upon the estate of said deceased: You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the third Tuesday of December next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

By order of the Judge of Probate, dated at Framingham, this thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1848.

nov18 3t ISAAC FISKE, Register.

To the Honorable S. P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The petition of Nathaniel Longley, of Marlborough, in said County, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Collins, late of Marlborough, in said County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate,

HUMBLY shows, that the just debts, which the said deceased owed, at the time of his death, together with the widow's allowance and charges of Administration, to the sum of one thousand twenty eight dollars and fifty-nine cents; that the value of the personal estate of said deceased by the inventory thereof, duly exhibited in the Probate Office, is seventy-two dollars and forty-five cents, and the value of the real estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, is eight hundred dollars.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and eight cents, for the payment of his just debts and charges of Administration.

NATHANIEL LONGLEY.

Middlesex ss. At a Court of Probate, holden at Framingham, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the thirty-first day of October, A. D., 1848,

Upon the petition aforesaid, this day preferred, by the above named Nathaniel Longley, Administrator, Ordered, that the said Administrator, notify all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County, on the third Tuesday of December next, by publication of the foregoing petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be ten days at least before the said third Tuesday of December, when and where they may be heard concerning the same, and make return under oath, of his doings therein, into said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
Copy Attest, ISAAC FISKE, Register.
nov18 3w*

Wm. J. Reynolds & Co,

HAVE removed from No. 29 to 21 Cornhill, and have on hand a complete assortment of all the *School Books* in general use, which, together with a large variety *of Stationery and Blank Books* are offered to Booksellers, Country Merchants, and all who buy to sell again, at the lowest market prices.

JUST PUBLISHED,

"The Timbrel," a new collection of Sacred Music for Churches, Choirs, Congregations, and the Family Circle, by B. F. Baker and I. B. Woodbury. 8t nov18

THE RISE AND FALL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

TICKNOR & CO., have lately published,—The Rise and Fall of Louis Philippe, Ex-King of the French, giving a history of the French Revolution, by B. Perley Poore, 1 vol, 12mo, with many engravings.

nov18 135 Washington st.

South Down Sheep.

FOR Sale, 8 full blooded South Down Sheep, in fine condition.

Apply to PLINY CUTLER, No. 8 Kilby street.
nov4 3t

Ground Bone for Manure,

IN Barrels and Bulk. For sale by NAHUM WARD & CO., 104 Fulton st. *3w aprl22

Hay, Straw and Cornstalk Cutter.

PRICES FROM 3 TO 30 DOLLARS.
28 SIZES AND PATTERNS,

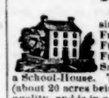
WITH SPIRAL and STRAIGHT KNIVES, as may be preferred.—The recent introduction of a new article in the manufacture of the rolls, against which the knives cut, is found to be a most important improvement, it having been thoroughly tested by stable keepers in Boston and vicinity, and found to be more durable, less affected by the weather, and wearing less upon the edge of the knives, than the material heretofore used.

The present stock of the subscribers, includes all the different kinds of Hay Cutters in the market, but those which have been manufactured particularly for their own sales are put together and finished in a superior mann

Farmers, Stable Keepers and Dealers, who may wish to purchase the best Hay Cutters, are invited to examine the stock for sale at

NO. 10 GERRISH BLOCK,
BLACKSTONE STREET.
nov18. tf PARKER & WHITE.

Farm for Sale.



The Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated mostly in the northerly part of Framingham, on the Roads leading from Framingham to Sudbury, 3 miles from Framingham centre, the same distance to Saxonville, and about 4 of a mile from a School-House. The Farm contains 125 acres of land, (about 20 acres being in Sudbury) mostly of an excellent quality, and is in a good state of cultivation, consisting of a good proportion of Mowing, Tillage, Pasturage and Woodland, and no waste land upon it. The Farm is well watered by never failing streams of water, running through the same. It has upon it from 200 to 300 cords of standing Wood, near the buildings; a good supply of Orcharding; also, Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees; and will produce yearly, from 35 to 40 tons of hay, all of a good quality; and is well fenced, mostly with good stone walls. The Buildings consist of a good two story Dwelling-House, 40 feet by 32, with four Rooms on a floor; and an L part 30 feet by 16, and is so constructed as to be convenient for two families if desired; also, a large Barn, 72 feet by 37, nearly new, with good and convenient Sheds adjoining; also, connected therewith, is a Carriage-House, Granary, Apple-House, Cider-Mill and other necessary Buildings,—all in good repair. There are also four good wells of never failing water, conveniently situated, under and near the Buildings. The whole will be sold together; or the buildings and about 74 acres of the land, will be sold by itself for $5000; and the other parts separately to accommodate purchasers. Terms made easy.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JESSE EATON.
Framingham, Nov. 11, 1848. 6w

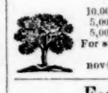
Farm for Sale,

Situated in the west part of Westford, containing about forty acres of Tillage land well adapted to the growing of Grain or Grass, or the nursery business.

The Buildings are a large and convenient House, and two Barns and all other out-buildings necessary on a Farm. The above is within three miles of two Depots; one on the Fitchburg, the other on the Stoney Brook Railroad. Also, on the North of the above, a lot of Woodland and Cranberry Meadow, in all, supposed to be about sixty acres. Also, adjoining the same, a hill pasture of about fifty-five acres, and is called as good as any in the County of Middlesex. The whole will be sold together if applied for soon, or in lots, as described above.

For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Littleton Common, or of the Subscriber, on the premises. LYMAN CARR.
Westford, Nov. 11, 1848. 3w*

Farmer Wanted—Farm to Let.

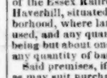


A first rate grain and stock Farm, with the stock of fine Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, will be let on reasonable terms to a Farmer well qualified to carry it on the coming season. Please inquire at this office, or address box 1440, Boston Post Office.
oct7 2m

Seedling Stocks.

10,000 Seedling Plum Stocks.
5,000 do Pear do
5,000 do Cherry do
For sale by JAMES HILL, Jr.,
107, 109, F. H. Market,
nov4 Boston.

For Sale or to Let.



A Tannery in North Danvers, containing 80 tan vats, with water and lime pits under cover, and conveniences for tanning with warm liquors—the water being of a superior quality for tanning purposes. A bark and hide mill moved by water; also a commodious dwelling house with a barn and other out buildings, together with a convenient shoe manufactory. Three or more acres of excellent land, with a variety of choice fruit trees on the same, may be had if wanted.

The above premises are about one mile from the Depot of the Essex Railroad, on the road leading from Salem to Haverhill, situated in a large shoe manufacturing neighborhood, where large quantities of all kinds of leather are used, and any quantity of hides can readily be had; and being but about one mile and a half from navigable water, any quantity of bark can be obtained.

Said premises, if sold, will be sold together or in parts, as may suit purchasers.

For further information enquire of WARREN PORTER, of North Danvers, or B. F. THOMSON & SON, of Woburn.
North Danvers, Sept. 30. ti sep30

Cow for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale a very likely young Cow with a Calf at her side. She has had one Calf previously, and proves an excellent milker. She came from a Durham female and a Cream Pot male—weighed 1425 lbs. before calving.

ROBERT ROSS.
Cambridge, North Avenue. 3w* nov. 18.

For Sale.

A Farm situated in Dresden, Lincoln Co., Maine, containing Forty Acres or more of land, with a House and Barn. Said Farm is pleasantly situated on the Eastern side of the Kennebec River, nearly opposite the Village of Richmond and near good Markets. The land is of excellent quality and with proper cultivation, would be very productive.

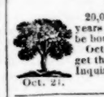
Also,—a House situated in the Village of Wiscasset, in a central and desirable location. Either or both of the above places can be had on fair terms, on application to the Subscriber at Richmond, (Me.,) or to JOSEPH W. THAYER, Braintree, Mass. EZRA ABBOTT.
Richmond, Me., Nov. 18, 1848. 3w*

Farm for Sale,

Situated in the southwest part of Marlboro', upon the County road from Northboro' to Southboro', containing 100 acres and upwards of land in a high state of cultivation, consisting of Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage and Woodland. The Farm is well supplied with choice Fruits. The stock of the farm is from 14 to 16 head in the summer and 18 to 20 in the winter. Located as this Farm is within four miles of the Worcester Railroad at Westboro', it affords an opportunity to dispose of the milk, at the door, every day through the year. The buildings are nearly new, comprising a two story Dwelling-House, Wood-Shed and Carriage-House, adjoining the same, a Granary, Cider-Mill and Hog-House, with a Barn 73 feet by 32; the House and Barn are supplied with soft water from a never failing spring by pipes.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. MOSES BRIGHAM.
oct28 6w*

Plum Stocks.



20,000 Plum Stocks for sale, from 1 to 4 years old. An extra lot, and as cheap as can be bought elsewhere of the size.

October and November is the best time to get them.

Inquire of JOSEPH PINNEO, Hanover, NH.
Oct. 21. 5t.*

For Sale.

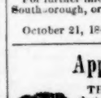
A FARM, situated in the Southerly part of Southborough, lying on both sides of the Main Road leading from Southborough centre, and Fayville, to Hopkinton centre; half a mile from the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Depot, having a good view of the same and the Rail Road for a considerable distance, from the buildings and most of the land, and half a mile from the Public School.

Said Farm contains 65 acres of superior Land, under good cultivation, in lots fenced throughout with good stone wall, suitably divided into mowing, pasture, orcharding, and woodland—with a two story House, 38 by 28 feet, and an L., 14 by 12 feet, one story: containing 10 rooms, and a large attic; and a Barn 50 by 33 feet, all in good repair. Two lines of Express Carriages to and from said Rail Road, pass the house daily.

Said Farm is well adapted to farming purposes, and would be a very desirable location for a country residence for a person doing business in the City of Boston.

For further information, apply to Sullivan Fay, Esq., of Southborough, or to the Subscriber on the premises.
October 21, 1848. tf. EPHRAIM WARD.

Apple Trees for Sale.



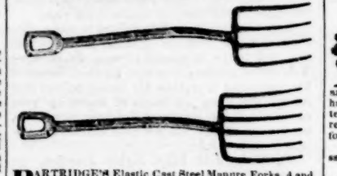
THE Subscriber has for sale, a large lot of choice Apple Trees, at the well known Nurseries of the late Dea. Micah Leland, in Sherburne. All of superior growth.

EMLYN LELAND.
Oct. 21.

New Books.

HAPPY Talk towards the End of Life, by Mountford.
Thoughts of a Life Time, by Caroline Gilman,
The Sunday School and other Poems, by Tappan,
The Rosary of Illustrations, edited by Rev. E. E. Hale,
Irvings Sketch Book, Illustrated,
The Waldorf Family, or Grandfather's Legends,
The Opal, Edited by Mrs. Hale,
Buds and Blossoms for the Young, by Mrs. Hugh's,
Christmas Roses, a New Year's Gift,
The Women of the Scriptures, Illustrated,
Gems of Beauty, Illustrated, &c., &c., &c.
Received, and for sale by James Munroe & Co., No. 134, Washington, opposite School street.
Oct. 21.

Partridge's Premium Forks.



PARTRIDGE'S Elastic Cast Steel Manure Forks, 4 and 6 tines. These forks stand unrivalled and are decidedly the cheapest Forks to the Farmer.

For sale, at low prices, at RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S, over the Market, Boston oct28

JOHN VARLEY,
MACHINE MAKER,
FROM MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
FULTON VILLAGE MILL,
EAST WOBURN, NEAR STONEHA

THE POET'S CORNER.

[From the London Athenæum.]

THE OLD WATCH.

Thou battered thing
Nestling so snugly in this dusty nook,
Some dried up spring
Thou mind'st me of, or wither'd leaf fortook,
Found in the pages of a dreary book.

Thy days are over;
The flight of Time thou'lt chronicle no more,—
That restless rover,
Lusty, as though he ne'er saw days of yore,
Or yet had gather'd ages to his store.

Thou dusty dummy,
There's value in thee, though as dingy brown
As any mummy.
Dost read my thoughts?—was that a passing frown?
Well! so I thought thou might'st be melted down.

Were language thine,
Thou worn antique, what would'st thy language be
Of auld lang syne?
Or with thy sombre phiz to well agree,
Upon the passing hours a homily?

Or would thy speech,
With usual chaunt of aged homo's chime?
Would'st thou, too, teach
How fallen the present from the by-gone time,
In the brave days when thou wert in thy prime?

Or would'st thou tell
Of the adventures of thy life, perchance;
And wondrous dwell
On strange events that might each sense entrance,
More thrilling far than tales of old romance?

The Afrite's rise
Out of the bottle on Euphrates' shore,
That to the skies,
Enwreathed by clouds, his form colossal bore,
Thou might'st surpass in strangeness from thy store.

But thou through life
An uneventful course perchance hath wended;
With dulness rife,
Were then thy history begun and ended,
With the account how seldom thou wert mended.

Ah! thou art dumb!
'Tis vain to stay, thee, batter'd relic, eyeing;
Without, the hum
Of busy life, and chime to chime replying,
Though thou art mute, remind me Time is flying.

Back to thy nook,
With half a century's dust upon thee crusted:
With my last look,
I feel that he, whose sires to thee once trusted,
Should so far prize thee as to have thee—dusted.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

They Can't Fool Me.

"Suspicion is a heavy armor, and
With its own weight impedes us more."

Billy Keene's peculiar boast was the utter impossibility of being *hoaxed*, or in his more expressive phraseology, *fooled*. "They can't fool *me!*" was ever at his tongue's end, and so evident were his attempts to impress this fact upon all with whom he had anything to do, that he not unfrequently made a fool of *himself*!

Billy always made a point of expressing his disbelief of everything, however plausible, that reached his ears, which, by the way, were exceedingly easy of access, being not more than five feet two inches from the ground, when their owner stood upon his feet.

Suspicion was always the 'one idea' in his mind; he suspected everybody of some abortive design to gull him—from the most respectable friend, down to poor old Isaac, who had no more idea of a practical joke, than a polar bear might be expected to have of a baby-jumper.

Billy was not naturally hard-hearted, but he was so suspicious, that he turned twenty beggars from his door, where he relieved the necessities of one. In vain was the imploring eye raised, and the wasted hand extended to him for alms. The more piteous the story, the more evidently was it to him a hoax. 'It all sounds very pitiful,' he would exclaim, 'but I've seen too much of the world—I've heard too much such stuff—it's no use—you can't fool *me!* and the wretched mendicant was compelled to seek in other quarters for that charity which believeth all things, which thinketh no evil.

Billy was once married, but it was a long time ere he was *fooled* into the state of 'double blessedness,' (yet as he himself has acknowledged) he often met with hair-breadth escapes, before he was finally hooked. We recollect his boasting once during his bachelorship, that Emma B., the only daughter of a neighboring merchant, was endeavoring to snare him into the matrimonial noose. He was making the boast to his particular friend, 'other people don't notice it,' said he, 'but it is as plain as day to *me*. She thinks I don't see her plan! ha! ha! she can't fool me! Folks say her father will give her a cool ten thousand; humbug! If she's got the spoons why should she be so anxious to get into my good graces! that's the question! She's rather pretty to be sure, but I wonder if she thinks that I believe her complexion and teeth *natural*. Guess she'll find I ain't *quite* so verdant as she thinks I am. No, *sir*, she can't fool me!'

Billy accompanied these words with a sly wink of peculiar expression, and gave no little cause of astonishment to his friend, who, for reasons best known to himself, was aware that the young lady was innocent of any such intention as Billy imputed to her. Billy was no less astonished the next day, at hearing of the marriage of his friend, early that morning with the identical Emma B., whose *ten* proved to be *fifteen* thousand, and whose personal charms were all natural, *malgre* Bill's suspicions. His friend found in Emma a lovely, and devoted wife, while he, still wrapped in his 'heavy armor' remained a bachelor.

But at length, as we have already told you, our hero was married. How any mortal of Eve managed to fool him into a union, is now, and ever must remain a profound mystery. We are certain, however, that he was married, for we find him at fifty, a widower, with an only daughter, a beautiful girl of eighteen.

Our worthy friend was proud of his daughter Mary; and well indeed he might be; for she had a sweet, lovely face, and a faultless form, and there was a world of mirthfulness and mischief in her sparkling black eyes. Nor was it strange that others should love her beside her suspicious old father, who couldn't be fooled. There was a village rumor, (and we cannot deny that Madame Rumor, for once, told the truth,) of a warm attachment between Mary and Edward Seymour, a young merchant of the neighborhood, of whom everybody spoke in the highest terms of praise. All commended his good nature, frankness and ability; but as Billy always stemmed the current of public opinion, he had the penetration to perceive that these lauded virtues were all moonshine; that in their estimation of Seymour, the world were all wrong, and so he obstinately opposed the contemplated union. He was inexorable, and finally Mary out of respect for him, yielded an apparent compliance to his wishes, and Seymour's visits and communications with her, were discontinued; and though she tried to appear as mirthful and happy as ever, yet her heart was ill at ease, and her imprisoned love would betray itself in her every look and action.

At length Edward, whose 'hope never died,' laid a plan for possessing himself of Mary's hand—in fact, the desperate and almost hopeless project of FOOLING old Billy Keene! Did he succeed? Have patience, reader, and you shall hear all.

One sultry July afternoon, a pale faced young gentleman, whom Billy remembered to have seen in the street, but with whom he had no acquaintance, called at his house and requested to see him immediately on 'important business. He was shown by Mary into the parlor, and our hero soon entered.

The pale-faced young gentleman first introduced himself, and then the object of his visit.

'I have an unpleasant disclosure to make, Mr. Keene, which is of the greatest importance to you, and to the happiness of your daughter.—You are of course aware that Edward Seymour has succeeded in making his friends believe that he has given up all hopes of marrying your daughter; this is merely to fool your suspicions, but I am confident that *you* have too much acuteness to believe it.'

'Certainly,' said Billy, highly gratified, 'go on, he can't fool me!'

'Well, as I was going on to remark, my room at the Eagle, is next to Seymour's, and this morning I overheard him relating in high glee, to some one in his room, a plan for overreaching you! and eloping with Miss Mary! I detest eaves-dropping, but he was talking in a loud tone and his door was a little way open—so it was forced upon me.'

'Ha! ha!' roared Billy, 'thinks he can fool me! the poor idiot. I should just like to have him try it; how is he going to do it?'

'His plan,' said the pale-face, 'is deeply laid, but he is a fool to imagine that he can deceive you by any contrivance of his brain. He has employed a little black boy who brushes boots and does odd jobs at the Eagle, to call at your house after dark this evening, with directions to tell you that your sister Jemima has been taken with a dangerous attack of her old complaint, and wishes you to come to Pineville, to see her immediately; and while you are gone, he intends to take your daughter in a carriage, to Jones' tavern, on the river road; Squire Curtiss is to go with them to perform the ceremony, which will make them man and wife.'

'A dutiful daughter, Mary is, indeed; the jade! to consent to such a deception on her poor old father; I'll lock the hussy up till she comes to her senses, and I'll horsewhip the nigger, and pull Seymour's nose—I'll teach 'em to try to fool me.'

'Calm yourself, I entreat you, my dear sir,' said the pale-faced young man, 'reflect that such a course of proceeding would not only make the affair public, but it might seriously affect your daughter's reputation and happiness; to be sure she has been guilty of disrespect to you, but then she has undoubtedly been drawn into it by that vagabond Seymour. I know, sir, that you could not have been duped by two such green ones, even if I had not discovered their plan to you, but at the same time, (if I may presume to offer you my poor advice) I think that you had better pretend to believe the yarn about your sister's illness, and, under cover of going to Pineville, proceed straight to 'Jones' Tavern,' wait for the runaways, break up their plan, cover them with confusion, and bring your daughter home. This would convince them forever, of what they ought to know already, that they might as well give in—that they can't fool you.'

'Capital idea!' said Billy, 'much indebted to you sir. You're right, they can't fool me!—Good day.'

'Good day, sir.'

Billy indulged in an immoderate fit of laughter, when his pale-faced visiter was gone. 'So Edward Seymour was going to fool me, was he! —ha! ha! I guess he'll find me a tough one, though; guess he can't be fooled so easy neither! and so deuced kind in him, too, to put me on my guard. He's a gentleman, and no mistake.'

The afternoon, dark and cloudy, sooned passed away, and after it came a black night, and a black boy. Billy heard the message of the latter with well counterfeited concern for Jemima's illness, and bidding old Isaac saddle his mare, was soon on the road to Jones'.

The night was black, and a drizzling rain chilled his bones, but still he muttered to himself, as he slapped his arms together, to accelerate the tardy circulation. 'Cracky, how they'll look, when they find me waiting for them at Jones'! S'pose they think I'am half way to Pineville, by this time. Ha! ha! guess Jemima ain't *very* bad. They can't fool *me!*'

'Why, bless my soul, Mr. Keene, what brought you here in this storm,' said the burley Jones, as our worthy friend, drenched to the skin, reined the old mare up to the door. His only answer was, 'you'll see something presently, Mr. Jones, that'll tickle you some, I calculate; they can't fool me.'

The old mare was soon in the comfortable stable, while her owner, pacing the bar-room floor only uttered at intervals, 'you'll see some sport presently, Mr. Jones; they can't fool me.'

An hour passed away—another—eleven o'clk, and no carriage!

'That pale-faced Jackass could'nt have been fooling me, could he?' thought the suspicious Billy. 'No, by jingo! here they come. Now, Mr. Jones, if you want to see some rare fun, just step to the door; they can't fool me.'

The carriage rattled up to the door in furious haste; the driver reined in the reeking horses, and sprang from his seat; the steps were thrown down; Edward Seymour leaped out—assisted Mary to alight, and Squire Curtiss followed.—Billy concealed himself behind the door, until the happy trio were in the sitting room; then with an air of triumph, he very cooly walked in, exclaiming, 'Smart set *you* be! thought you could fool *me*, did you? ha! ha! come Miss Jack-a-napes, you'd better put your bonnet on again, sister Jemima ain't *dangerous*, and it's pretty late, so we'd better be getting toward heme, ha! ha! fool *me*, will you?'

Mr. Keene looked around to see what effect his unexpected appearance had made; but no one seemed at all surprised; Mary did not, as might have been expected, faint away on the occasion, but stepping forward, half weeping—half smiling, she broke the awful pause with—"I'm ready to go this minute, pa; but first let me introduce to you my HUSBAND, Edward Seymour; we were married quietly at home, about an hour before you started. It was so kind in you to go away and leave us to make our own arrangements, that we thought it would be too bad to make you ride home on horseback in this storm, so *we* came to fetch *you* back, and offer you a seat in our carriage. Now you'll forgive us, won't you pa?'

'I'm sold, give me your hand,' said the crest-fallen Billy. 'Give me your hand, Seymour.—This is the first time I was ever fooled, and you are the first person who could ever fool me.—God bless you, my son,' said the old man, affected to tears, 'you've done what no other living man ever could do—you've fairly fooled me, you've won her, and you're worthy of her.'

The remainder of the scene, our pen, though made of the stoutest steel, is too feeble to describe. Old Jones, who had been a wondering spectator of the singular meeting, shook hands with Billy, and assured him that he had seen much more *fun* than he anticipated; and when the wedding party started for home, Mr. Keene recognised by the coach light, the pale-faced young man, transformed into a driver.

Our hero is still living, surrounded by a lovely group of grand-children, and he still is firm in his own belief that he can't be fooled.

The last time we saw him he was listening to an account given by Seymour, on his return from the city, of that wonderful invention—the magnetic telegraph. 'I wonder,' said the old man, 'if Ed thinks I suck all that yarn about writing and talking by lightning, or about sending a letter from New York to Buffalo in a *second?* No! nor in *twenty-four hours* either! It's no use, Ed, you may tell that to the women folks and the children, but you can't pull the wool over my eyes *again;* I'm too old—I've seen too much of the world; *you can't fool me!*' [Geneva Gazette.

HOW JENKS GOT A WIFE.

Our friend Jenks, was a timid fellow. He had lived twenty-eight years without having once offered himself in marriage. Not that he was averse to connubial felicity—far from it—he believed he should never be happy until he gave up bachelorism and fairly settled down. Jenks was good-looking, with something of the air becoming to a man of family, and he felt that he ought to get married. "Twenty-eight," said he to himself, "and no nearer marriage than at twenty—no, not so near. Eight years as good as lost," he continued with a sigh. "What a nice family I might have had around me—boys and girls—a comfortable home—plenty buttons on my shirts and no holes in my stockings!—What a fool I have been to be sure!" He thrust his hands into his pocket and looked the picture of despair. In a moment his face brightened—sorrow is evanescent—hope chased away the clouds from his brow. "It is not too late," he said with an energy that made him start,—"there is still time, and I will be wise."

That night, Jenks took pains to tie his cravat, he arranged his hair to a nicety, and taking a last, long, lingering look at himself, he sallied forth. He wended his way thoughtfully to the residence of the happy father of three blooming daughters. The evening glided away pleasantly, and at eleven o'clock he rose to depart.

"You will call again, Mr. Jenks," said Amelia, a charming woman of twenty-five.

"It will give me a great deal of pleasure," replied the gratified fellow, and he showed his sincerity by dropping in the next evening. Father and mother exchanged glances as he took his seat. Another evening passed away delightfully. After the departure of Jenks, the mother of the amiable Amelia carelessly inquired what he did for a living.

"The father believed he was a commission merchant.

"Oh he's not a lawyer, then?"

"No."

"Nor a doctor?"

"I said a commission merchant, my dear," rejoined the husband and father mildly, but firmly.

"Well that's better than nothing," exclaimed the good woman, "and I've heard there is not much risk in that business."

Jenks called again and again, and at the end of three months he was still a visitor, and the favorite of the whole family. He ate cake made by Amelia—listened with delight to a thousand little hints of her industry and aptness—until, completely carried away, he resolved to offer himself. But how was it to be done—could he, a timid, inexperienced man, accomplish so momentous a matter. "How shall I begin?" he inquired of himself, but he got back no satisfactory reply. "My father did it, though," continued he, "and can't I do what my father did?"

Off he darted, and in a few minutes he was in the presence of his loved Amelia.

"You look thoughtful, Mr. Jenks," said she.

"Ah, if you only knew," replied he.

"Has anything happened?" asked the mother.

"Oh, no, not—that is to say nothing in the shape of an accident."

"What is it, then?" kindly inquired Amelia.

"Don't ask me," said Jenks in a sepulchral voice, "I wish to see your father in private."

The old gentleman was overjoyed to see Jenks, and shook him warmly by the hand.

"Can we have a few words?" whispered Jenks.

"Certainly, sir," answered the father, leading the way into the library. The door had hardly closed, before Jenks began.

"You see, sir," he said, "I have been visiting your house for about three months."

"Well, sir?"

"And you understand——"

"Understand what?"

"Why, confound it, don't you see——"

"Who—where?" replied the father, as if not caring or determined not to understand.

"Why the fact is, you appear to be a very happy man."

"Oh yes."

'Well, I've made up my mind—that is to say—I thought I would make up my mind—you know how it is with us fellows—'

'Go on, sir—go on,' continued the father.

'Plague take it,' nervously exclaimed Jenks, 'you've got the—I mean a daughter.'

'Three of them, Mr. Jenks—three of them, sir—and fine girls they are, too.'

'Well I want to ask you, if you would object to my taking one of them to the opera—and—and marrying her?'

'Why, what in the name of sense has the opera to do with it? You don't wish to marry her at the opera?'

'Oh, no—only ——'

'Only what?'

'I only want to marry her, sir, that's all!'

'Why don't you say so then? Have you asked her?'

'Not yet, sir. I thought I would speak to you first.'

'Can you maintain a wife, Mr. Jenks?'

'Handsomely, sir, if you'll only let me try.'

'Well, you have my consent,' 'and mine too,' exclaimed the mother, throwing open the door.

'Oh, you are so kind,' cried Jenks,—'now, you ask her for me, that's a good soul, won't you?' said the timid fellow imploringly.

The matter was soon settled, and a couple of weeks found Jenks the happiest husband in all Christendom. So much for following up a good resolution. We advise all our bachelor friends to go and do likewise. [Philadelphia City Item.

HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

These Springs are among the wonders of creation. They are worth a travel of many hundred miles merely to look. They are located in Hot Spring county, fifty five miles west of Little Rock, on a creek which empties into the Washita river, six miles distant in latitude 34-1-2. The creek which rises in the mountains some 4 miles above, winds its way between two hills, running north and south, with a valley between, which is in some places fifty and in some one hundred yards wide. On the side of one of the hills, which is very precipitous, and rises to the height of four hundred feet, the Hot Springs break out in various positions from the margin of the creek to the summit of the hill. The number of springs is said to be about seventy-five or eighty, within a space of five hundred yards; but the number is not uniform, new springs breaking out and old ones filling up. There are numerous cold water springs within a few yards of the hot ones. The heat of the water is sufficient to scald a hog or fowl, to boil eggs or wash clothes, without the aid of fire.

The creek is so much heated by the springs that horses and cattle will not drink of it a mile below. The United States claim the hot springs as a reservation; individuals claim them under pre-emption. The consequence is, that only temporary improvements are made or will be made until the title is confirmed. These springs are destined to attract great attention for their invaluable healing properities as well as natural curiosity. In the same vicinity is the Magnetic Cave, a large bed of magnetic rock, and the Crystal Mountain, where beautiful crystals of various forms are found. In several of the mountains are found the best quarries of whetstone in the United States. Accommodations for invalids are greatly improved within the present year. [Nashville Whig.

ENGLISH CHILDREN. Pretty children one sees in abundance every where—and so nicely kept! It seems to us that nobody knows so well how to care for the physique of children as the English. They feed them with the simplest possible food, and are astonished when they hear that our young folks share the rich, heavy, high-seasoned dishes of their parents. Oatmeal porridge is considered a suitable breakfast for infant royalty itself; and a simple dinner at one o'clock, the proper thing for children whose parents dine sumptuously at seven. Exercise is considered one of the necessaries of life; and a daily walk or ride (not drive) in the fresh air, the proper form of it. It might be superfluous to notice any thing so obvious, if it were not that so many people in good circumstances, with us, neglect this, and keep their children immured in nurseries, or cooped up in school rooms, with no thought of exercise in the open air as a daily requisite. We wish nothing so much for these benighted parents, as that they should once become acquainted with the habits of a well ordered English nursery. A reform in that quarter is much needed among us, and we know of no people so well able to be our instructors, as the English, who have certainly brought the nursery system to great perfection, both as respects the comfort and advantage of parents and children. [Mrs. Kirkland.

THE MORAL EFFECTS OF FURNITURE. A philospher has recently discovered that not only one-half our ills but two thirds of our misconduct may be traced to the rise and progress of modern furniture. In his opinion indolence comes from rocking chairs, and late rising and bad appetite from patent beds and luxurious pillows.

A New British Drama.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers the following drama, which was performed at Windsor Castle. There was but one copy received by the last steamer, and it was obligingly loaned to us by a distinguished literary gentleman, whose name we are not at liberty to divulge.

This drama, we may premise, is founded on a well-known historical incident which occurred in England before the introduction of Christianity, which enjoins the doing of good for evil, and the forgiveness of enemies, into that now enlightened Island. The Irish people being reduced by bad weather and barbarous laws to a state of starvation, one of the native chieftains, named Smith O'Brien, made an unsuccessful attempt to better the condition of his brethren. For this offence (!) he was taken prisoner, tried for treason and sentenced to be hung, beheaded and quartered, and his mangled corpse placed at the disposal of the reigning Monarch of Great Britain, who happened to be the young and beautiful Queen Victoria. How she disposed of the bloody and mangled remains is unknown, but it appears that the author of the drama has supplied the hiatus in English history.

THE QUEEN OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS,

or,

THE END OF THE IRISH REBELLION.

A Drama in One Act.

ACT. 1st. SCENE 1st.—Windsor Castle.—Queen Victoria discovered sitting in an easy chair, Prince Albert playing a waltz on an Evard piano forte, the young princes and princesses are romping with each other, and the whole forms one of those tableaux of domestic felicity which the British nation take such pride in. The British Lion is discovered asleep in one corner of the apartment, and on the flower-stand is a pot with the rose, shamrock and thistle all growing on one stem. An Irish harp, without any strings, is hanging over the fire-place. The Prince suddenly stops playing.

Queen Victoria. Albert, my love, play on.
Prince Albert. As I'm a sinner,
I'm hungry grown, and now must go to dinner.

(*A knock at the door.*)

Q. V. Who's there?
Lord Cham. Your Majesty, 'tis Lord John Russell,
He's just arrived from Clonmel in a bustle.

(*Enter Lord John Russell, followed by the Chief Justice Blackburne, with a black cap on his head, and a bloody sack on his shoulders.*)

Lord John. Heaven save your Majesty and sons and daughters.
We've brought you here O'Brien's head and quarters.
I see, as Hamlet says, you already nose 'em,
How will your gracious Majesty dispose 'em?

Prince A. Vat! Smeet O'Brien, dat vicked Irish rebel!
Oh, 'twas mosh proper he be murdered treble,
Hung and beheaded, and den cut in quarter,
'Twas he that caused the great Shievenamnon slaughter.

Judge B. Your Highness, he was like our Irish Catos,
Who rebels turn because they want potatoes.
There are his head, his quarters and his shoulders.

(*Empties the sack on the Floor.*)

Q. V. A welcome sight for all our large fund holders.

Lord John. Isn't it a pretty dish to set before a Queen?

Q. V. A finer one I think was never seen.
My Lord Chief Justice, does the law bestow
On me to say where these four limbs shall go?

Judge B. It does, your Majesty, and rightly, too.
A wife and mother should such business do.

Q. V. Then take this arm to Balmoral, in the Highlands,
This leg I'll send to the King of the Cannibal Islands,
This to her Majesty of Madagascar,
To pay her for a present of a Lascar;
This to my cousin, Nicholas of Russia,
Haste and be off, the flesh is growing mushy.
The head I'll keep, and when it's washed with water,
Alice, my child, shall play Herodias daughter.

The British Lion wags his tail, and growls to show his approbation. The folding doors open, and discover the whole British nation, gaping with wonder at the clemency of her Majesty. In the distance is seen the whole Irish nation embarking for the United States. All the nobility, the gentry, the shop-keepers, the fundholders, the dandies, the pensioners, the army and navy, the old grannies, the clergy, the lawyers, the *Times* and *Punch*, join hands, and after licking the dust, begin to chaunt "God Save the Queen."

The Curtain Drops.

[New London Island City.

HISTORICAL.

THE FIRST BIRTH, THE FIRST MINISTER, &c.

The first white child born in North America, was Virgina, daughter of Ananias and Eleanor Dare, and grand daughter of Governor John White. She was born on the 18th of August, 1587, in Roanake, North Carolina. Her parents were of the expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, in that year. There is no record of her history, save that of her birth.

The first minister who preached the Gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the Church of England, an exemplary man, who came out in the same company with Captain John Smith, in the year 1607. He was much esteemed as a man of peace, and was in many ways useful to the colony. There is no record of his death, or of his returning to England; he most probably died at Jamestown. He had a good library, which was burnt, with all his other property, in the burning of Jamestown, the next winter after he came out.

The first females who came to Virginia proper, were Mrs. Forest, and her maid, Anne Burras, in the expedition of Newport, 1608. The first marriage in Virginia, was in the same year —John Laydon to Anne Burras. The ceremony was probably by the same "good master Hunt."

The first intermarriage between the whites and Indians, was John Rolfe to Pocahontas, in April, 1613. Pocahontas was also the first of the Virginia Indians that embraced christianity and was baptized.

The first legislative assembly in Virginia met in July, 1619, at the summons of Governor or George Yeardley. One month later, negroes were first brought into the colony by a Dutch man-of-war.

The first periodical in North America, was the Boston News Letter, which made its appearance in August, 1705. The first in the Old Dominion was the Virginia Gazette, published at Williamsburg, by William Parks, weekly at fifteen shillings. It appeared in 1736, and was long the only paper published in the colony. Slavery preceded the periodical press by 117 years.

The Blue Ridge was first crossed by whites in 1714. The first iron furnace erected in North America was by Governor Spotiswood, in 1730, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia.

BEAUTIFUL SAYING OF A DYING MAN. The late Professor Caldwell, of Dickinson College, a short time before his death, addressed his wife as follows: "You will not, I am sure, lie down upon your bed and weep when I am gone. You will not mourn for me when God has been so good to me. And when you visit the spot where I lie, do not choose a sad and mournful time; do not go in the shade of the evening, or in the dark night. These are no times to visit the grave of the Christian; but go in the morning, in the bright sunshine, and when the birds are singing."

A lady's beauty depends so much on expression, that if that be spoiled, farewell to all her charms;—and which nothing tends more to bring about than a countenance soured with imaginary cares instead of being lighted up with thankfulness for innumerable blessings.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

BY REV. H. W. BELLOWS.

HEIDELBURG, August 17, 1848.

We parted with our readers, in our last letter, at Thun, on the way to Berne. Berne is the chief town of the most important of the Swiss cantons, and of one of the capitals of Switzerland. It is a substantial town, of about 20,000 people built entirely of stone. The arcades which line the streets, forming a covered walk for the foot-passengers, are doubtless very convenient, but they give a heavy air to the town, hiding the shop windows, and shutting out the light from the lower stories. Berne is largely supplied with stone fountains, like most Swiss towns; but the sculptures upon them, here as elsewhere in this region, are unspeakably rude and poor. A large part of the washing of the town, including clothes, vegetables, dishes, is done in public at these fountains. Women, with large copper bell-mouthed vessels, here wait their turn for water to carry to their dwellings. The costume of this canton is exceedingly picturesque, but is altogether too complicated for a masculine description.

The view from the lofty terrace overhanging the Aar is very justly celebrated. The magnificent range of the Bernese Alps, increasing in magnitude and beauty as they recede, here bid the traveller who is leaving Switzerland a beautiful farewell. A stone in the parapet of the terrace commemorates the deliverance of a young man whose horse jumped with him over the wall down a precipice more than a hundred feet high. The horse was dashed to pieces; the young man, though severely bruised, lived for thirty years after, and became the pastor of a neighboring village. The *bears* are among the *lions* of Berne, forming the most conspicuous ornament of the city arms, the subject of most of the sculptures on the fountains; and illustrating, in two living representations of the race, supported at the public expense, the respect of the Bernese for the tradition to which their city owes its name: i. e. that a great bear was shot by its founder, on the site, on the day when he determined to build it. Some spotted deer, also maintained by the city, in a part of the old moat, seem designed to remove any suspicions of peculiar ferocity that might otherwise lie against the city of Bears. A wooden statue of Goliath, not less than twenty feet high, disfigures an old gateway in Berne, and calls for another David to destroy it. Near this the famous clock, with its procession of bears and its crowing cock, introduces the traveller to what is a peculiar feature in the region commencing here, and stretching north; namely, a vast pride in bells, clocks, and church spires. The Minster in Berne has some fine old glass in its windows, some very heavy and ancient bells, in its tower, and some elaborate sculpture over the principal entrance, but its conversion to Protestant purposes has destroyed its interior effect, much as it improves its moral beauty. The desolate and melancholy aspect of all the grand old churches built for the splendid worship of the Catholic faith, when they have passed into Protestant hands, and been stripped of their ornaments, partitioned off and adapted to preaching, makes one almost disloyal to his own better faith.

The road to Freyburg carried us rapidly away from the mountains, through a country strikingly like the softer parts of New-England. We were constantly reminded of home, and enjoyed the relief from the too great tax which a mountainous region puts upon the wonder and admiration of the traveller. Freyburg is approached from Berne by the most magnificent suspension bridge in the world. It crosses an enormous ravine, which formerly occupied the diligence nearly an hour to pass through, and which is now passed in five minutes. This bridge is higher and longer than the famous Menai bridge at Anglesea. Within a few hundred yards of it, still another suspension bridge, yet higher, but not so long, crosses another branch of the ravine. Both are visible from the principal hotel in the place, and afford a sufficient inducement to any lover of great mechanical enterprise and genius, to visit the place. They are in themselves, apart from their wonderful construction, beautiful objects. Seen from below, a carriage passing looks more like a spider crossing his web than any thing more substantial. Indeed they hang in the air more like a cobweb than a fabric of iron and timber, capable of sustaining a weight of loaded wagons three times as many as could stand together, in close file, upon the whole length of the bridge!

The organ in the principal church at Freyburg is celebrated far and wide for its size and its excellence. We had the opportunity of hearing its admirable organist perform several pieces of difficult music, and it fully sustained, in our judgment, its reputation. Some of the steps were so much like the human voice that we could hardly persuade ourselves that a woman was not lending her aid to the deception. The imitation of stringed instruments was so wonderful that a whole orchestra seemed often to break in upon the harmony: which a band of wind instruments appeared to be making. We conceived here entirely new ideas of the powers of the organ. It was equally remarkable in the delicacy and in the volume of its tones, and was as much more soft and fading in its pianissimo, as it was more overpowering and swelling in its full organ, than any other instrument we have ever heard. How much it owed to the performer we cannot say. But we were equally grateful to him and the organ. They seemed worthy of each other.

From Freyburg to Vevay on Lake Leman is a pleasant drive, over a perfect road, which finally drops down by one of those marvellous tournaquets from the vine-covered hill that overhangs Vevay, to the water's edge of the lovely lake of Geneva at its loveliest part. From the terrace of our hotel (which was reclaimed from the lake) we looked upon the mountains, and woods, the blue waters, the villages, the vines, the dove winged boats, that had animated the genius of Rousseau and Byron.

Comparing small things with great, the Lake of Geneva has been in modern literature, what the Mediterranean has been in the religious and political history of the world, the centre of interest and of influence. We do not intend to compare Geneva, Ferney, Coppet, Lausanne, Vevay, with Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Italy, and Carthage. But it would be difficult to find a constellation of superior geniuses, or minds, which for the time, have exercised a more imperial sway through the brilliancy of their powers, than those which have associated themselves with the shores of Lake Leman, Calvin, Voltaire, Rousseau, Gibbon, De Stael, Byron! These are all great names, if power be the standard. Whatever we may say of their auspices, no one of them shines with a pallid ray. In Calvin seems to have been concentrated the faith and sobriety which the rest mostly wanted. But it cannot fail to suggest, that a sort of dramatic justice is exhibited in making the scene of his exaggerated theories of religion the theatre of their scepticism, so that asceticism and licentiousness, dogmatism and free-thinking are made to sustain the proper relation of parent and child. How singular has been the congregation of discontented, cynical, unbelieving geniuses upon these shores! Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon Byron! One might expect to find the very waters embittered with their spleen, still agitated with their restlessness, or refusing to reflect the heavenly bodies! And yet, how much do we not owe to the bold, earnest character of those minds that give tongue to doubts and opinions that are secretly eating out the heart of the world! The world cannot yet do justice to the men to whom it owes in no small degree its growing freedom from cant, superstition, and prescriptive errors in education, social customs, and political maxims. Near Chambery, in Savoy, we visited the scene of Rousseau's youth, and found inscribed upon the house where he lived, and which still contains his watch, and the very furniture and pictures he was accustomed to see, with a striking portrait of Madame de Warens, the following lines:

"Reduit par Jean Jacques habite,
Tu me rappelles son genie,
Sa solitude, sa fierte
Et ses malheurs et sa folie.
A la gloire, a la verite
Il osa consacrer sa vie:
Il fut toujours persecute
Ou par lui-meme, ou par l'envie."

The Castle of Chillon, only four miles from Vevay, is a most interesting relic of the middle ages, and would possess a shining interest, even had not Byron's genius expended some of its purest and intensest fire in illuminating it. In the vaults of the castle, far below the water-line of the lake, is to be seen the mark of the chain rubbing upon the pillar, as the captive turned about it, and the path in the stony floor, worn by the constant tread of some prisoner, perhaps Bonnivard! Through the high loop-holes, the lake sends up against the lofty ceilings of the prison a faint green light. The wall bears the marks of several designs painfully scratched in the stone, by some unfortunate creature, to wile away his weariness. We had a good opportunity of seeing how the eye accommodates itself to darkness, and finally succeeds in seeing by the aid of an inconceivably small amount of light. Objects which when we entered were utterly invisible, (among them a beam from which convicts were hung) became, before we left, perfectly distinct. As we went out, we met another party coming in, and were very much struck with this, in comparing our clear vision of objects with their obscurity.

Following the valley of the Rhone, we now made our way to Martigny, through scenery constantly increasing in majesty, we approached the neighborhood of Mount Blanc. The great road of Napoleon over the Simplon, commencing at Geneva, and following the southern side of Lake Leman, runs through this valley of the Rhone, and we availed ourselves of its magnificent furtherance as far as Martigny. It is here that travellers diverge to the valley of Chamouny, and also to the Hospice of St. Bernard, which we were glad to learn is not broken up, although it is very currently reported to be so. We regretted our inability to visit this celebrated spot. Martigny is in the bosom of the mountains, and its position at the opening of one narrow and deep valley into another, has subjected it to repeated perils by flood. Our courier happened to be there with a party of Americans in the year 1828, when the town was utterly destroyed, with a great loss of human life, and of cattle and property, by the breaking of a lake in the mountains, which, without warning, came pouring down the valley, filling up its whole bed with a raging torrent which lasted several hours. The formation of these lakes by the agency of glaciers running across the smaller valleys, and blocking up streams, is no uncommon source of mischief in the Alps. Indeed, in the very case we refer to, the peril had been foreseen, and several hundred men had been at work night and day, endeavoring to form a channel for the gradual discharge of the lake; it had been nearly half emptied, when the icy wall unexpectedly gave way, producing the devastation of which our courier had been an imperiled and affrighted witness. The church, and the house in which his party were lodged, were the only buildings in the town not swept from their foundations.

The approach to Chamouny, in this direction, admits of no wheel-carriage, and our party were compelled to encounter the fatigue of riding eight leagues on mules, which, to ladies, appeared a formidable day's work. We had taken an easier route by the "Tete Noir," and found our labors fully repaid by the enchanting scenery of this much frequented passage. The middle of the route, for at least ten miles, is a road which a very little pains would make a perfectly practicable carriage-road—not that this is to be much desired, for the slow pace of the mule, and the novelty of the situation, adds very much to the enjoyment of the passage.

[Christian Inquirer.

SPECIMENS OF ALLITERATION.

"PARK PLACE, Nov. 2d, 1716.

To Mr. Paul Pittiward, penny-post paid.

SIR—Persuaded of the pleasure you will partake in being put in possession of the particulars of my pleasant progress into Pembrokeshire, I here present you an account of my proceedings, principally a visit to the picturesque park of Mr. Pritchard, M. P. for Portmain, purely to procure a peep of that paragon of places.

I proceeded on a party of pleasure with Mr. Pratt of Picton Castle, Mr. Powell of Pembroke, and Mr. Pugh of Penley—all particularly pleasant people; and who, when the party was proposed, readily put it in practice. I thought it a proper precaution to post away a person privately to prepare Mr. Pritchard, that he might provide for us, and we proceeded presently after. His house is in the prettiest part of Pembrokeshire, and almost a princely palace. His parlor is of lofty pitch, and full of pictures of prime painters. He has a pompous portico or pavilion prettily paved, leading to a parterre from whence you have a prodigious prospect, particularly pointing towards Pereilly hill, which Mr. Pritchard has planted, and where he propagates a parcel of Polish and Portuguese poultry, principally precious for their finely-pencilled plumage. It has pleased Mr. Pritchard to call his place Pendyurhys Park, which puzzled me most plaguily to pronounce properly.

He received us very politely, and placed before us a plentiful dinner. At the head of the table was a pike, with perch and plaice; at the lower end pickled pork, pease-pudding, and parsnips. In the middle a pigeon-pie with puff paste; on one side was potatoes, on the other pig's pettitoes. The second course consisted of pheasants, poults, and partridges, pastry in profusion, prawns, and plover's eggs. For dessert we had a prodigious pine-apple, and perfect pyramids of pears, plums, peaches and pippins.

After dinner, port and punch were passed profusely, which proved too powerful for poor Mr. Peter, the parson of the parish; for it pleased his palate, and he poured it down in pints, which made him prate in a pedantic pragmatical manner. This pipued Mr. Pratt, a parliament man, and a profound politican; but the parson persisted, and made a prolix phillipic, which proved him prejudiced and partial against the present people in power. Mr. Pratt, who is a potent party man, peppery, and soon provoked, called him a popish priest, and said he prayed privately for the Pretender; and that he was very presumptuous to promulgate such pestilent principles publicly. The parson puffed his pipe passively for some time, because Mr. Pratt was his patron, but presently losing patience, he plucked off Mr. Pratt's periwig, and was preparing to push it with the point of the poker into the fire; upon which Mr. Pratt perceiving a pewter porter pot in the passage, presented Mr. Peter with the contents of it in his phiz, and gave him a pat on the pate, which prostrated him plump on the pavement, and raised a protuberance on his pericranicum.

This put a period to our pugilistic proceedings, and patched up a peace—for the parson was in a piteous plight, and had the prudence to prevail on himself to cry *peccavi*, and in a penitent posture plaintively petitioned for pardon. Mr. Pratt, who, though proud of his performance, is a placable person, pulled him out of the puddle, and protested he was sorry for what had passed in his passion; pleading the provocation given him by Peter's preposterous propositions, which he prayed him never to presume to publish again in his presence. Mr. Pugh, a practitioner of physic, prescribed phlebotomy to the parson, but he preferred brown paper to any plester.

This pother put an end to party politics; but we panegyrised the king of Prussia, protested against the partition of Poland, laughed at Pultency, the patriot's patent for a peerage, talked of Prague and the Palatinate, and the presumption of Pritatus picking up p